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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

MONDAY, MAY 9, 1768.

In this Gazette of the 28th of March laſt, we inſerted the American Whig, No. I. we propoſe to go on and publiſh at leaſt one Number Weekly, till finiſhed; and accordingly now preſent our Readers with

The AMERICAN WHIG. [NUMB. II.]

To the reſpectable Public in America.

MY DEAR COUNTRYMEN, *vide Page 56*

AS civil and religious liberty is the foundation of public happineſs, and the common birth-right of mankind, it is the duty and intereſt of every individual, to keep a watchful eye over, and to cheriſh it with the utmoſt care and tenderneſs. Would we preſerve the invaluable jewel, and act the part of true friends to our country, we ought to maintain a ſacred jealouſy, that it be not raviſhed from us by open violence, nor undermined by ſecret artifice and fraud. The moſt diſtant proſpect of danger will alarm; and every attempt to rob us of our privileges, however artfully diſguiſed, or varniſhed over with the ſpecious pretence of public utility, will awaken our fears, and put us upon our guard. Nor indeed without the higheſt reaſon, as the greateſt dangers ariſes from this quarter. So jealous and tenacious are mankind of their liberty, that every attempt to deprive them of it by open violence, is generally fruitleſs. A direct attack will be reſented, and repelled with heroic bravery; and next to life and property, men will moſt zealouſly contend for its preſervation. Conſcious of this, thoſe in all ages, who have commenced tyrants, and undertaken to enſlave mankind, have ever had recourſe to artifice; and under pretext of the public good, have, by inſenſible degrees, introduced alterations into the civil and religious conſtitutions of their country; till the deluded people are gradually wormed out of their liberty, and at laſt find the ſhackles of ſlavery effectually rivetted.

This being the caſe, every new project propoſed to the public, every attempted innovation, ought to be critically canvaſſed and examined, even in their remoteſt tendency and conſequences; and adopted, if at all, with the utmoſt caution and reſerve. Barely the novelty of any propoſal is, in this light, ſufficient to alarm our jealouſy, & excite our vigilance. However plauſible it may appear at firſt view, or diſguiſed with the colourable pretence of being friendly to liberty, and promotive of public happineſs; if we haſtily acquieſce in, or without examination raſhly receive it, we ſhall probably lament our folly; and when too late, feel the fatal effects of our temerity.

What led me into theſe reflections was the reading Dr. *Chandler*'s plea for an *American epiſcopate*, lately publiſhed in New-York.

The ſcheme for ſending Biſhops into the colonies, has it ſeems been long under conſideration. 'Tis above 50 years ſince it was firſt ſtarted; and ſome proviſion made for carrying it into execution. It has been lately revived, and we hear, the advocates for it, both here and in England, have ſanguine expectations of its ſpeedy accompliſhment. This revival of the project the *Doctor* tells us is in conſequence of ſome late applications from theſe parts. No leſs than ſeven petitions, we are told, have been tranſmitted by a certain convention of the epiſcopal clergy here, to ſome of the moſt reſpectable perſonages in England, earneſtly ſoliciting Biſhops for America; repreſenting the deplorable condition of an unmitred church; boaſting of their incredible numbers in the colonies; their diſtinguiſhed and unſhaken loyalty, and not ſparing very injurious reflections upon the other denominations, as ſeditious incendiaries and diſaffected to the king and government. With what truth theſe aſperſions are caſt upon you, *my dear countrymen*, and why at this juncture ſo vehemently urged, you muſt judge for yourſelves. If they are juſt, and you are indeed ſuch factious incendiaries, ſuch diſloyal ſubjects to the beſt of Kings, as theſe addreſſes are ſaid to inſinuate, it highly concerns you to repent and reform: If not, you will reſent them in a manner becoming an injured people conſcious of their own innocence, when baſely and falſly traduced.

The *Doctor* calls his piece *an appeal to the public in behalf of the church of England*; and as the grand deſign of it is to ſollicit an American epiſcopate, ſome may doubt the propiety of the title; and be at a loſs what, in this caſe, he means by appealing to the public. It is now generally known, that the miniſtry in England have rejected the propoſal. As they muſt be ſuppoſed to ſpeak the ſentiments of their royal maſter, this muſt be conſtrued a denial from the throne. Surely the *Doctor* means not to affront his Majeſty, by appealing from the King to the people. To remove his ſuit from the ſovereign to the ſubject, as to a higher tribunal. This would by no means comport with his profeſſed loyalty; or be conſiſtent with that zeal for the conſtitution and government at home, to which he and his brethren avow ſo warm an attachment. And yet, if this be not his meaning, it muſt be ſomething very like it. Why elſe ſhould he talk of appealing to the public? Why lay his grievances before the people; and expreſly invite all objectors to propoſe their objections, to be freely and candidly debated before the tribunal of the public?

We have been told, that in anſwer to thoſe petitions of the *Doctor* and his brethren, they have been ordered to be ſilent; to deſiſt from future applications on the ſubject; and to leave the affair to the conduct of their ſuperiors. Whether it was becauſe the petitions were thought a little too pragmatical and aſſuming; or to contain ſomething too warm and petulent, has not yet appeared. Be that as it will, it may perhaps not be amiſs for the *Doctor* a little to conſider, how far he approves himſelf an obedient ſon of the church, in counteracting thoſe orders; and in what light his appeal will in conſequence be received at home.

However, as he & his brethren have ſeen fit, for reaſons beſt known to themſelves, to put the caſe upon this iſſue.—As they have in fact appealed from the judgment of the King and his miniſters, &c. to the people; and in form ſubmitted their cauſe to the hearing and deciſion of the public; we ſhall readily follow them to this reſpectable tribunal; in full confidence of a juſt and equitable determination.

The queſtion then ſubmitted to you, *my dear countrymen*, is briefly this, viz: Whether it is reaſonable and neceſſary, in the preſent ſtate of the country, that a number of Biſhops ſhould be ſent to reſide, and exerciſe their functions in theſe American colonies; and whether the Church of England here, is really in a ſtate of perſecution, for want of ſuch Biſhops? That you, *my reſpectable judges*, may be able to determine the caſe impartially, the arguments advanced by the *Doctor* in ſupport of the meaſure, ſhall be fully conſidered, and the objections againſt his ſcheme, candidly and fairly ſtated. But as the limits allowed me, will not admit of this at preſent, it muſt be the ſubject of ſome future papers. *Continued Page 107* N.

Meſſieurs EDES & GILL,

Pleaſe to inſert the following.

THE late extraordinary proceeding of ——— with regard to his company of Cadets, has occaſioned much ſpeculation in this town, and many people entirely unacquainted with the reaſons which induc'd the company to *refuſe giving their anſwer to the very improper queſtion which was put to them*; have given their opinions, juſt as they were led by prejudice or intereſt.

A very great majority of the people of this province, having juſtly entertained the moſt invincible averſion to the eſtabliſhment of a board of Commiſſioners here, it might eaſily be imagined that the ſame diſpoſition ſhould proportionably prevail among ſuch a number of perſons as the Cadet company was compos'd of; and it having been reported that the officers belonging to the Board of Cuſtoms were to join the proceſſion at the next general election of counſellors for this province, many of the company were uneaſy at ſuch an extraordinary innovation, and applied to the commanding officer to call a meeting of the company, which was accordingly done. And at a very full meeting, a large majority of the company determin'd rather to pay their fines than do duty on that day, if the commiſſioners were invited.—This matter being no doubt *properly* repreſented to the ———, he ſent for Lieut. Col. ——, the preſent commanding officer, and gave him an order in writing, as far as I can recollect (for a copy was refus'd tho' applied for) of the following purport, viz.

"That it having been repreſented to the G——, that many "of his company of Cadets had propos'd certain conditi- "ons upon which they would do duty at the next gene- "ral election; which proceeding was highly derogatory "to the dignity and honor of the commander in chief; "and if perſiſted in, would tend to introduce anarchy and "confuſion, and efface the very ſhadow of military diſ- "cipline: Col. S—— was therefore ordered to aſſemble "the company, and after repreſenting to them the bad "conſequences attending ſuch a conduct, to aſk every "perſon preſent, (beginning with the officers) whether "they would, or would not attend their duty at the next "election, unforeſeen accidents excepted; to ſet down "their particular anſwers againſt their reſpective names, to "be careful not to make any miſtake; & if any officer or "private ſhould refuſe to attend his duty on that day, or "make any propoſals as a condition thereof, to acquaint "him that the G——ſhank'd him for his paſt ſervices, "and diſmiſs'd him from any further employment."—— This order was for ſome time kept private by the officer to whom it was communicated; but the company having had ſome hint of it, abſolutely refus'd to enter upon buſineſs 'till it was read; which was done accordingly. The company being entirely unprepar'd for a queſtion of ſo much importance, and being greatly ſurpriz'd at the inſult offered, many of them refus'd to give an anſwer either way. Some abſolutely refus'd to appear; and a few, *very few*, whoſe connections with, or dependance upon placemen, plead a ſufficient excuſe, agreed to attend.

The company of Cadets was originally inſtituted by a number of Gentlemen, who entered into it merely from a view to the honour of the town, and were conſider'd as the G——particular Guard du Corps. The expence to each individual, at his firſt entering the company, was upwards of £.30 ſterling to equip himſelf genteely for the ſervice, beſides the neceſſary contingencies of the company, which were conſiderable.

Many Gentlemen of large fortunes, and of the firſt rank in the town, enter'd as privates into this company, and many who were exempted by the laws of the province from doing any military duty, which plainly ſhews they could have no other view than to ſhew a proper reſpect to the commander in chief. The company have always ſhewn the greateſt alacrity in attending their duty, and have ever been ready, when called upon, either by night or by day; eſpecially in the time of the troubles occaſioned by the late deteſtable ſtamp-act, when they exerted themſelves to preſerve the order of the town, and each man was appointed to guard the cuſtom-houſe every third night. No murmurs, no complaints were heard; but they attended their duty with pleaſure, and had the ſatisfaction to find that his E——y approved of their conduct. Though the company had no privileges above the common militia, except that of chuſing their own officers, who were approbated and commiſſioned by him.

It muſt therefore argue the moſt unparallel'd ingratitude in his ——— to diſmiſs ſuch a majority from the company in ſo ignominious a manner, merely for exerciſing a right, which is allowed the meaneſt ſoldier in the militia, viz. That of having it at their option either to do duty, or pay their fine, which right has never till this time been refus'd or queſtioned.

It is not my buſineſs to enquire into the motives of his ——'s conduct, or to preſume to dictate to him any method of proceedure; but yet I cannot ſee thro' the propriety of his ——'s proceeding to judgment and final execution, before any fault was committed, merely upon the ſuppoſition (and that not well grounded) that one was intended. His E——y certainly, as C—— of the province, could have no legal cognizance of a diſobedience of orders, till the offence was actually committed. Then, and then only was the time to proceed to puniſhment. Had the G. iſſued his orders for the company to appear under arms, and they had refus'd to obey, they muſt then have been puniſh'd according to law, and nothing more could be done but to oblige them to pay their fines.—In ſhort, proceeding in ſuch an extrajudicial and *ſummary* manner, to puniſh before any offence was committed, can by no conſtruction whatever be reconcileable to reaſon, juſtice or common ſenſe.

It may naturally be aſk'd, Whether ſuch violent and precipitate meaſures have not a greater tendency to "introduce anarchy and confuſion", than the ſtricteſt reſolution of the people, on all occaſions, to ſhew the moſt public marks of abhorrence to a ſet of harpies, who are ſent to pry upon their vitals, and ſuck the blood of the induſtrious part of the community?

However, as his E——y has in his great wiſdom ſeen proper to

New model th' Army, and caſhier'd
All that to Legion Smec adher'd,

we muſt leave him to the effects of this prudent, juſt and grateful meaſure, and to ſet about levying recruits, to build a new body upon the ſhatter'd remains of the once truly reſpectable Cadet company.

I am your moſt humble Servant,
MARMADUKE MYRMIDON.

PHILADELPHIA April 25.

Extract of a Letter from Fort PITT, *dated April 6, 1768.*

"AN Expreſs arrived here the Night before laſt; by whom we learn, that the Indians have, ſince the 9th of laſt January, murdered three Traders, at different Places, ſome Diſtance from Detroit. One of them I have been very well acquainted with for many Years; his name was Frederick Hambeach, a German; he ſerved two Campaigns in the Capacity of an Officer among the Provincial Troops, and after they were reduced he became an Indian Trader. On the 9th of laſt January, being juſt arrived at his Houſe, in an Indian Village on the Miamiſs River, with a new Cargo of Indian Goods, from Detriot, ſix Indians, who he ſuppoſed came to trade with him, lodged in his Houſe all Night; in the Morning they aſked him ſome Queſtions about his Goods, particularly Liquors. He told them he had Plenty of every Thing they wanted, except Liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty Drink, as ſoon as it ſhould come to hand, in the Courſe of Trade, but had none for Sale. After finding out where the Goods were, they tomahawked him, in cold Blood, without having taſted Liquors of any kind, or being otherwiſe provoked, and went afterwards to demand the Goods of a Frenchman that had them in poſſeſſion, living at about ſix Miles Diſtance, on the ſame River, whom they compelled, by Threats, to give them up. The Expreſſes ſay, that the Goods were afterwards reſcued. The other Trader they ſay, was a Relation of Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joſeph's, about the beginning of February laſt. Theſe two Traders, already mentioned, are all that are taken Notice of in the Letters from Detroit; but the Expreſſes ſay, that they ſaw the Corps of another Trader at ſome Diſtance on the Side Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman that lives entirely with the Indians. Pondine's Gang is charged with all theſe late Maſſacres, though he is ſaid to be abſent theſe ſix Months paſt.

"The general Opinion is both at this Poſt & Detroit, that the Indians will have Scalps by way of Revenge; it is ſaid there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white Men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to Repture. There is a grand Treaty to be held here ſoon, after which their real Intentions will be diſcovered.

Governor Barnard ✱ Governor ✱ Col.° Scott Excellency Excellency & Governor ? vid. the Stamp act page 53. Vol. I. & vid. the Eſtabliſhment of the Board pa. 748. Vol. I.

Providence, April 27, 1768.

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

If I had you print the following, I think its likely you'll hear from me again.

THE multiplicity of my avocations has prevented my taking notice of what lately passed in your province, relative to a supposed Libel, until this week.—I first read Governor Bernard's recommendation of the affair to the consideration of *his* council, and from that, and the reply of the honourable Board, I concluded that the occasion of all the outcry must have been a most open, flagrant attack upon his Excellency; an exhortation to instant rebellion against the King, our rightful Sovereign, and a prophane blasphemous insult upon Almighty God. I applauded the uprightness, loyalty and piety of the Counsellors, and wished that the vile author might be brought to condign punishment.—So great was my reliance upon the integrity and sound judgment of the Board, and so fully and absolutely had I condemned the author of this wickedness, in my own mind, that I never should have taken the trouble of reading the supposed Libel, had not I one day, when I happened to fall in company with the minister of the parish where I live, mentioned to him the great defects of the assistants or counsellors of the Massachusetts-Province, in making themselves so eminently a terror to evil doers—and I bro't the above as an instance. The good old gentleman with surprize, asked me, "Whether I had read this rebellious, prophane, defamatory Libel"? I told him I had not. He replied, "you might have read it, and saved yourself the shame of paying so ill-timed a compliment to people you know nothing about. I have carefully examined the paper, and find nothing in it inconsistent with religion, loyalty or good manners; and I am fully perswaded that it never offended one wise and good man: But the peculiar situation in which men are placed, frequently renders them unable or unwilling to distinguish truth from falshood; and a blind zeal to oblige a superior, often leads the unthinking courtier to such extravagant complaisance, as totally defeats the intention.—There ought always to be some seeming foundation in justice, or at least something likely to assist the passions of mankind, to mask mens compliance with those they are determined to please, and *keep in with*; (as the saying is) there are some few rules that might be serviceable in preventing the courtier from falling into those gross absurdities, which have in times past laid that sett of men so open to the attacks of every satyrical genius.——First, When they observe the minds of a people disturbed with fears for their rights, and alarmed at the danger of losing them, the courtier never should advise, or even flatter his master, in making an open attempt upon any of their darling *Liberties*.——For the courtier is an animal no longer fed and nourished than he can be useful to his owner; and therefore, the moments the public withdraw their confidence from this sort of creature, he sinks into a political non-existence.——Secondly, That they may not appear ridiculous, they should attend a little to consistency. To instance but in one case, when a courtier has represented his patron to be as tall as the cedars of Lebanon, and as fair as the Grecian helen, he ought not to point immediately to the picture of a crooked ricketty Ethiopian dwarf, and solemnly swear that the limner must have drawn it for his master.

Again, whenever the courtier is ordered to frame an accusation against a man for prophaneness, he ought to avoid introducing the supreme Being in jest, or lightly to prostitute his name, to give a sanction to a proceeding which he knows himself, and if not unacquainted with the world, must think all mankind know, is only to serve a turn, or to gratify a hard-hearted master, who will have no servants but such as will sacrifice their honor and their consciences to his humour——I do not tell you, continued the good man, to apply what I have now said, to his Majesty's Council for the Massachusetts-Bay. No, I never judge any man———If you incline, you may read the papers yourself, and use your own reason: What I have advanced relative to courtiers, is general, and not confined to any one place; the few maxims I have laid down might be useful to them in all parts of the world; and as I wish to promote the good and happiness of every creature, whether rational or irrational, I should be glad the aforementioned hints were attended to; but having lived to my seventieth year, and known no alteration in the behaviour of that species of beings, I do not now expect it, but I rejoice to see my countrymen upon their guard against"———

Here he was interrupted by a friend's coming in, and I was glad to get off as fast as I could; for I really felt confounded at having so inadvertently expressed my opinion, without judging for myself. I resolved to read the paper, which I did the first opportunity, and after perusing the whole account of the matter, with astonishment said, alas! how unfortunate are the men whose publick transactions must be handed down to posterity with every mark of abjectness and disgrace—How much better is it to live and die unknown, than to raise ourselves to places of eminence, only to display our weakness, and to save ourselves from oblivion, by an infamously memorable meanness. Upon a view of the affair, I was naturally brought to the two following resolutions, viz. *Never to put, or suffer myself to be put, if I could avoid it, into a situation which might blind the eyes of my understanding, and deprive me of the pleasure of separating truth from falshood*——And, *Never to take the judgment of others, however respectable, in an affair where I might judge for myself.* I have committed the above to the publick, with a hope that it might amuse or improve some of your readers, either of which will answer the design of

Your humble Servant, T. N.

Currier & Leather-Dresser.

TO BE SOLD FOR WANT OF EMPLOY

SEVERAL Suits of REGIMENTALS, belonging to a venerable CORPS lately cruelly murdered, which, we hear, will be decently inter'd on Thursday next.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclining to purchase the Regimentals, shall be entitled to a *Bishop's* Frock, *SCOT* free.

To be Sold cheap for Cash,

A House & Land in Milk-Street,

adjoining to the East-Side of *John Borland*, Esq; inquire of Edes & Gill.

PHILADELPHIA April 28.

Extract of a letter from Detroit, dated Feb. 26, 1768.

"The governor of Michilimackinack, Major Rogers, is in close confinement there, for unreasonable insinuations; he is to be sent prisoner down the country as soon as the season permits. We don't yet know, for certain, what he has been guilty of.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Virginia, dated April 3.

"We are anxiously expecting here, that some Resolves of Frugality and Industry will be entered into by the Merchants of Philadelphia. The Influence of so large a Place will be extensive, and the lesser Towns will be ambitious to follow the Example. We look upon seeling Arguments as sometimes very powerful. Such prudent Resolves will make them feel at Home, and exert themselves in our Favour. We admire the FARMERS and flatter ourselves, your City and Province will act worthy so great an honour, by your spirited Conduct."

Extract of Letter from London, dated Feb. 26.

"I have no news to communicate, only, that you may depend on being restrained in your prospect of going into manufactures, it having been yesterday mentioned in parliament; the intention is to confine you to, and encourage you in cultivation."

Extract of a Letter from London, dated Feb. 28.

"We have the satisfaction of informing you, that from the present appearance of things, the interest of the colonies is here considered to be more free from enemies than for some time past; indeed many people assert, that those who have been the most bitter, are changing their force. The new secretary of state for America, gives strong assurances of his good will towards you, and we hope time will evince benefits to accrue from the creation of this new office, which by many is much exclaimed against, as an extension of the power of the crown. On the other hand, others are strongly of opinion, that the colonies will reap advantage therefrom, as every body will know where to apply for relief and assistance, which heretofore was difficult to be ascertained from whom it was to be expected. The conduct of your neighbouring province appears to be dispensed with. And had not the conduct of the associaters at Boston caused severe reflections on them, matters would now wear a tolerable aspect. But we are really of opinion, that these people are giving a handle to their enemies at this juncture, by pursuing a measure so incompatible with their interest." (c)

NEW-YORK, April 28.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"You may tell it publickly—from Authority that our gracious Sovereign is no way offended at the Oeconomy of the Americans,—is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no Part of his Subjects should be oppressed by other Parts. No Act of Parliament suppresses your Paper Money;—but you are to be relieved by having a Bank, as they have in Ireland and Scotland. All due Attention will be paid to any Petition from the People by the Minister for the American Department, and I hope it will not be in the Power of a few to oppress and injure the Whole. There has been strange Confusion about Paper Currency, some have petition'd for, others against it, and an American Gentleman lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it."—

Mr. Larpen and Mr. Sayer, are appointed assistant Clerks to the Earl of Hillsborough.

We are assured the Earl of Hillsborough, our American Secretary, greatly interests himself in behalf of the Colonies, and has declared he will use his utmost Interest that all their Grievances shall be redressed. We are further told by some Gentlemen lately arrived, that there is not the least Reason to apprehend G. Grenville will be prime Minister during the Reign of his present Majesty.

May 2. The Amazon, Smith, from London, but last from the Downs, in 7 Weeks and 4 Days, has brought over about 40 wealthy Families, from Derbyshire, in order to settle in this, or some of the neighbouring Provinces, as may best suit them.

BOSTON, May 9.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants on Wednesday last, the following Gentlemen were chosen by a large Majority to represent them in the General Assembly the ensuing Year, viz.

Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq;
Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

The Town pass'd a Vote, *nemine contradicente*, directing the Selectmen to refuse the Use of Faneuil-Hall to his Excellency the Governor and Council, on the ensuing Election Day; unless they shall be assured that the Commissioners of the Customs will not be invited to dine there on that Day.

The Anniversary Dudleian Lecture is to be preached at Harvard-College on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M. by the Rev'd. Mr. Barnard of Salem.

Last Thursday Morning died, in an advanced Age, WILLIAM SHERIFF, Esq; formerly an Officer in Nova-Scotia Government.

We hear that on Wednesday the 18th Instant, Mr. JOHN LOTHROP, is to be ordained Pastor of the Old North Church in this Town.

Last Tuesday was married, Mr. WILLIAM DAWES, Jun. to Mrs. MEHITABLE MAY, both of this Town, and Yesterday made a handsome Appearance, dress'd wholly in the Manufactures of this Country, wherein he did Honor to himself, and merits the Respect of the Province, agreeable to their unanimous Vote passed the last Session, the Hardwick Dissenter excepted. (f)

Newbury-Port, April 21, 1768.

YESTERDAY the young Women of the Presbyterian Congregation, and some others, assembled at the Minister's House, and generously gave Mrs. *Parsons* the spinning of two Hundred and seventy Skeins of good Yarn. They took *Labrador* Tea and Coffee for their Support, and finished their Work so long before Night, that the Rev'd Mr. *Parsons* gave them an Exhortation from *Prov.* 31. 19. and concluded his Exercise by Day-Light.—*A laudable Example for young Women of other Congregations to copy after.*

Thursday next, Wind and Weather permitting, the Brig Lydia, James Scott, Commander, sails for London.

At the General Election held at Rhode-Island on Wednesday last, the Hon. *Josiah Lyndon*, Esq; was chosen Governor, and the Hon. *Nicholas Cooke*, Esq; Deputy-Governor.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ONE day last week a certain *Fox*, commonly called a *Silver Fox*, *deserted or strayed* from a gentleman of great hospitality and generosity, and has since been seen in the close of an eminent politician remarkable for the strictest œconomy and frugality, and who for some time has been without a *Fox*. Various are the conjectures and opinions on this event. Some of our lawyers say there can be no fixed property in a *Fox*, that being above all other animals *sera natura*, can never be thoroughly reclaimed, and that whoever finds one has a right to take him dead or alive. It seems however, that this cannot be a *Fox* of much discernment, if he voluntarily left his old master for the new one. 'Tis certain that after so injudicious as well as ungrateful a desertion, his old master should be so lucky as to catch him again, will only value him for his skin, and in all probability will order his game-keeper to slee him alive.

TO-MORROW,

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

—A Variety House-Furniture,—

among which are—Chest Draws, Tables, a neat Mahogany Card Table, Mahogony Desks, Bureau, Leather bottom Chairs, Looking Glasses, Pictures, Feather Beds and Bedsteads, some Kitchen Furniture, &c.—

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Also, a Negro Girl, about 16 years of age.

On FRIDAY Next, the 13th Inst.

At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,

Will be Sold by Public Vendue at the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A great Variety of English Goods,

among which are,—Irish Linens, Callicoes, striped Sattins, clouded Lutestrings, black Sattin, black corded Silk for Mens Waistcoats, striped Burdets, Nankeens, Dresdinets, Broad Cloths, &c. &c.

J. Russell, Auctioneer.

TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH BARRELL,

The Third Store on the South Side of the Town Dock, by Wholesale or Retail, *very cheap for Cash*,

CHOICE BOHEA TEA; Loaf and Brown Sugars; superfine and common Flour; French Indigo and Stone Blue; Pepper, Allspice, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Mace, Cinnamon, Rice, Brimstone; Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff; Sweet Oil in Cases; Logwood, Redwood; Bar Iron, hollow Iron Ware; Sheeps Wool; Earthen and Stone Ware; Ticklenburgs, Osnabrigs, Sieves, Scythes, &c. &c. *Also*, Old Jamaica Spirit, and New-England Rum.

Those that favour him with their Custom, may depend on being well used.

Imported in one of the last Ships from LONDON,

And to be Sold by

Nathaniel Abraham,

At his Shop next Door Northward of the Hon. *Royall Tyler*, Esq; and opposite the Sign of the Seven Stars in Ann-Street.

A genteel Assortment of GOODS,

proper for the Season.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED, and Sold by KNEELAND and ADAMS, next to the Treasurer's-Office in Milk-Street. [Price Six Pence.]

A LETTER to the Right Reverend Father in God, JOHN, Lord Bishop of LANDAFF; Occasioned by some Passages in his Lordship's Sermon, on the 20th of *February* 1767, in which the American Colonies are loaded with great and undeserved Reproach.

By WILLIAM LIVINGSTON.

TO BE SOLD,

A New SLOOP, 85 Tons, lying at the Long-Wharff. Inquire of JOHN HOMER.

WHEREAS it has been reported in Town, that *Edward Taylor* has been concerned in tempting my Negro to steal Goods from me at sundry Times——I declare that I have no Reason to believe he has ever been guilty of such a Crime; but on the contrary, have Reason to believe that he is a very honest industrious Man.

Saturday, May 7, 1768. W. MOLINEUX.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.*

ENTERED IN.

Douglass & Larcher from Rhode-Island. Higgins, Freeman & Goodrich from New-London. Stone from Philadelphia. Morey from Virginia. Butler, Morton & Crane from North-Carolina. Taylor from Barbados. Haynes from Saltertuda. Doubleday & Sweurney from Monte-Christo. Allen from Jamaica. Thacher from Antigua. Somes from Halifax.

CLEARED OUT.

Burroughs for Rhode-Island. Atwood for New-London, Goodspeed for New-Haven. Smith for New-York. Taylor for Philadelphia. Bates for North-Carolina. Acworth, Smith & Arnold for Newfoundland. McNeil for Quebec. Haynes for St. Croix. Binney for Dominica.

ENTERED OUT.

Coggeshall & Burroughs for New-Haven. Stone for Philadelphia. Jarvis & Dinmore for Newfoundland. Mitchel for Annapolis-Royal. Colyer & Durrington for West-Indies. Lyde for London.

(a) vid pa. 39. (b) Ibid. (c) vid his Letter page 781. (d) Vol. I. (d) New York in not making provision for the Troops. (e) vid Boston Resolves page 748 Vol I (f) vid. page 34.

*Cadet Company; Disbanded by the Governor, for refusing to Appear to Escort the Commissioners &c on y^e Election Day.

Ed^s Barrell Ed^r Scott. § His good will has never yet appeared: his Implacable hatred often has!

† Strayed from Jn^o Hancock. Found with Gov^r Barnard

To the PRINTER.

SIR, *Boston, May 5, 1768.*

YOU know my steady attachment to the Church of E—— and my fervent wishes to see it prosper in these American colonies, and I am fully assured of yours; therefore I may communicate my sentiments with the greater freedom.

A *recent* example has led me to reflect how incautious and injudicious some of the members of our communion are, in the invitation of gentlemen to go for Episcopal ordination; there is nothing so essential to the increase of the church, as the character of its clergy, and nothing in my opinion, hastens on the ruin of our Church so fast as the induction of ministers, neither bred nor nourished in the bosom of the church, but accidentally turn'd to us, as their particular *humors*, their *interest*, and the like, do lead them.

The Dissenters, I confess, act a much more wise and politic part. Their teachers are their own children, bred up in the principles of their puritan fathers, and taught from their youth to detest the Church of England, as a mere state establishment, and retaining many relicks of popery—When their assemblies are destitute, they carefully look out the most promising young men, and upon a thorough trial of their learning, orthodoxy, aptness to preach, and ability at extemporaneous effusions, they are entrusted with the cure of souls. Hence some of their Meetings are furnished with clergymen of piety and abilities, their influence is consequently very great among the people, & even the members of our communion cannot but acknowledge their worth; we only wish they could be prevailed on to lay aside the prejudices of education, and examine impartially our undoubted claim to apostolical institution.——I wish our Church would learn wisdom, from these professed enemies of the best constituted church in the world!—

But, is there any thing like this in our church?—We seldom educate our sons with a view to the ministry. Some we have indeed bred, but yet very few, compared with the numbers we have borrowed from the Dissenters.—— What an imprudent and mistaken part do we act—? as if clergymen, inveigled and enticed, by one pretence or other, from our enemies, were the most proper instruments to build up the Church? Perhaps it is the glory of making proselytes, that has betray'd us into this mistaken policy; but does not every one know that the Dissenters here do detest apostacy from them, as an unpardonable sin; and the moment one of the clergy comes over to us, he forfeits all respect and confidence from them? Are they not alway looked upon, let their abilities be ever so great, or their motives ever so good, as *Turncoats*, and men of no principles; and are these the men by whom we can expect to increase the church, by proselyting Dissenters? which you know our Church hath always had much at heart. Nay, it seems to me, we are vastly injudicious in the persons we single out and invite over, or accept, when they offer themselves to officiate for us. Our practice too plainly declares we are too ready to receive *any* that come. I have long observed it, as a case that has often happened, If a candidate of *theirs* finds himself unpopular, and cannot obtain a settlement in the meanest and obscurest village, if he turns over to us, we receive him with open arms—If a teacher of theirs, for his weakness, *oddity*, or for other reasons, becomes despised and unpopular; and finds it necessary to come over to us to get his bread, how do we exult, as though we had made some signal conquest? —Yea, have there been no examples of Dissenters, who for want of bread in secular employments, have declared for the Church, been invested with holy orders, and statedly officiated in one or other of the richest Episcopal churches on the continent? Now, Sir, I submit it to your own good judgment, whether these are the men by whom we may expect to see our Church enlarged, and Dissenters bro't into our holy communion.

Don't you think, Sir, that the N—h C—h, in *this* town have greatly prejudiced the common interest among us, in their acceptance of a Dissenting teacher to be their minister? I say acceptance, for I have not yet learned whether he was invited or offered his service:—What were this gentleman's reasons for thus suddenly veering about, it might be invidious to lisp; time may probably discover: —I may however express my fears that he is not come so fully into the principles of our Church as some may imagine;—Hath this gentleman made an authentic renunciation of his former ordination, declared his belief of the divine right of diocesan Episcopacy, the absolute necessity of an uninterrupted succession; and that he really believes the Dissenters are destitute of a valid administration of the word & sacraments, and consequently that the baptism, as well as ordination, which *He* received from the hand of his *father*, is, to all intents and purposes, null and void? For unless he do this, I can by no means regard him as a true son of the church. We may boast of our acquisition, but I can tell you the Dissenters are laughing and sneering at us——It is commonly said, as far as I can learn, "We have lost nothing by their acquisition. The Dissenting interest cannot suffer by such apostates as this; "much good may he do the Church." Yea, somebody, has, *impiously* I had almost said, ventured to *Dream* that he will be soon despised and rejected by that very people, who have taken him into their service.—And is this the man, who is to increase the Church, and bring over the sobereſt and best part of the Dissenters to our communion?

I was, some years since, credibly informed that the then excellent Bishop of London, Dr. Sherlock, gave instructions to the Episcopal clergy here, that none, that had receiv'd *Presbyterian* ordination, should be recommended to his Lordship for holy orders:—If so, this wise Prelate was quite in my sentiments, and clearly saw that the interest of the Church here would be hindered by admitting apostates into holy orders, and wisely judged that the Church could never prosper but by the ministry of the genuine sons of the church: For what reason the succeeding Bishops have neglected similar instructions, I am not able to say. I am sorry for it, and could wish this late convert might be sent back without holy orders; for I have no opinion that *Turncoats* and *Apostates*, as the Dissenters call them, can ever build up the Church.

You know, Sir, of what importance it is that our church should gain a firm establishment in New-England. This, you know, hath been the principal, if not *sole* end of the venerable society for propagating the gospel, in expending so many thousands annually in these northern plantations; and though we have laid a foundation, and made a hopeful beginning, our church is yet in its infant state: All our hope of success depends on the esteem the Dissenters have for our Clergy; but if we introduce a parcel of insignificant creatures into the ministry, who are despised by our enemies, and come over to us to get their bread, I clearly foresee the interest of our church will sink, at least she will never go out of her infant state.

I am, Sir, your humble Servant, F. E.

Messieurs EDES and GILL,

I send you a Ballad, which never yet in Print. As I wish it might be sung by all who read your Paper, (that is by all in New-England who can read) you will greatly oblige me, as well as many other of your Customers, by giving it a Place in your next. Your's, R. S.

New-London, May 2, 1768.

THE PROSELYTE:

A new BALLAD, on a new Occasion:

[To the Tune of the Thief and Cordelier.]

THE Vestry convened at a Time the most fitting,
To build up the Church, and to pull down the Meeting;
Whate'er serv'd the Cause, they tho't ne'er could be evil;
For they hated Dissenters far worse than the Devil.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

This obstinate Brood, by whate'er we can say,
Will ne'er be persuaded into the right Way;
They're so fond of their Teachers they never will leave 'em,
Tho' the Church with Arms open would gladly receive 'em.
Derry down, &c.

But if fair Means wont do, we must make use of foul,
And play 'em a Trick for the good of their Soul:
Who refuse to be drawn, must submit to be driven;
Then d—— the Fanatics, we'll force 'em to Heaven.
Derry down, &c.

Let us haste to their Parson and bribe him away;
When once he's bro't over, the rest will not stay;
They'll soon be broke up, when they find their Priest gone;
Secure the Bell-weather, the Flock is your own.
Derry down, &c.

So they went with large Offers the Parson to win—
Rap—Rap—goes the Knocker—and, pray, Sirs, walk in—
Their Business they told——Sir,—a Word in your Ear—
If they rail, let 'em rail, since you see your Way clear.
Derry down, &c.

Quoth the Parson, my People are loving and kind,
Respectful and gen'rous, and all of one Mind;
Besides, my Engagements are solemn and strong,
Then thus to forsake 'em would surely be wrong.
Derry down, &c.

Pol——Scruples so weak may be got o'er with Ease;
No Engagements are binding with such Folki as these.
Your Interest calls—leave 'em all in the Lurch,
Ne'er boggle, good Sir, but away to the Church.
Derry down, &c.

We've Organs, and Gildings, and Carvings, and Paints,
And a thousand fine Things that your Meeting-House wants:
More gay you may live, and we'll double your Pay;
And to Reas'ning like this—what could any Man say?
Derry down, &c.

Then Conscience slept in, that fair Light from above.
For Priests will do nothing 'till Conscience approve,
This silently spoke——go where you're best paid;
And as Conscience commanded, the Parson obey'd.
Derry down, &c.

Now his Hat is adorn'd with a Roll and a Rose,
And he wears a long Gown that comes down to his Toes:
At his Prayers and his Creeds, how devout he'll be seen?
Whilst the Clerk so devoutly drawls out his A---men.
Derry down, &c.

But if he from Rome greater Profit had hop'd,
He who now is be-bishop'd, would have been be-pop'd,
And equally run, to avoid being Poor,
To the Arms of the Church, or of Babylon's Whore.
Derry down, down, hey derry down.

SOMNIUM MIRABILE.

OR,

The Dream confirm'd.

THRENODIA paterna. ¶

UNICUS Ecce Viri reverendi non pudibundus
Natus, nec Fati conscius ille mali——!
Contemptor nimium Qui Religionis AVORUM,
Dictus Episcopus Hic quod fuerito petit——
Ambitione suâ contempsit et omnia sacra,
PRESBYTERI manibus Quæ imposuêre Caput——
Quid Jura, aut Promissa valent, contra omnia si vis
Vertere Te damno, corde volente tuo——?
Tu, male Defector, contra mandata PATRISQ,
Præcipitante animo, multa agis implicite——
Quid dicam, JUVENIS, teneram jam tangere mentem?
Multis cum lacrymis plorat amansq PATER——
Omnia Divino dum dantur inania verba,
Infelixq SENEX murmura voce refert——!
Nunc animisq tuis mea verba revolvite, AMICI,
Corde tuo et, LECTOR, nunc miserere mei——!
Filius hicce PATRI quondam fuit OMNE beato,
Jam contrarius est, Barbara Scena patet——
Calce rudi impavidum se versus posse PARENTEM
Exaltare suum, quod minimoq placet——
PRESBYTER inferior normamq per ordinis IPSO—
Hinc GENITOR SERVUS, cui DOMINUSQ SATUS
Sufficit exemplum dictum hoc evincere verum——
PRINCEPS it pedibus, dumve equitat famulus——
FINIS.

PAINTING ON GLASS, with all Sorts of *Embroidering*, and all other NEEDLE WORK, taught at a very *reasonable Rate*, by

MARY BEATH,

Near the *Old North* Meeting-House.

FANEUIL-Hall Lottery Tickets to be Sold by the Printers hereof.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Thomas* and *Samuel*; WILLIAM DEVERSON, Junr. Commander;

Will sail with all convenient Speed, having two thirds of her Cargo on Board. For Freight or Passage apply to *Nathaniel Wheatle*, at his Store in King-street——Where is to be Sold, A Quantity of the best *Philadelphia* Bar Iron, Muscovado Sugars, *Connecticut* Beef, Indigo and Bohea Tea, cheap for Cash.

Boston, May 9, 1768.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *Joseph Mayory*, late of *Marblehead*, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Abigail Mayory*, Administratrix on said Estate, in order for a speedy Settlement.

TO BE SOLD

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

On THURSDAY Evening next.

A great variety of European Goods, consisting of Broad Cloths, coarse and fine, Plains, Serges, Camblets, Callimancoes, Manchester Velvets, Irish Hollands, Garlix, Checks, Silks of sundry Sorts, Handkerchiefs, Lawns, Mens and Womens Hose, Ribbons, &c. &c. Also sundry Articles of Houshold, viz. Feather Beds, Looking Glasses, Tables, Desks, Mahogany Chair Frames, Pewter, Brass, &c. A Variety of Wearing Apparel,—Silver Watches, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm within Sight of the Meeting-House in *Bolton*, containing about 210 Acres of choice Land, under the best Improvement, and mostly fenced with Stone-Wall, together with the Buildings thereon, viz. A convenient Dwelling-House, which has been for several Years improv'd as a Tavern, and is much frequented, being exceedingly well situated for that Business, or for a Gentleman in Trade, with a good Pot-Ash House and other Buildings. For farther Particulars, inquire of *Samuel Moor*, living on the Premises, or the Printers hereof.

ALSO, another Farm lying part in *Lancaster*, and part in *Bolton*, containing about 108 acres of Land, with considerable Improvements, with a small House, and a Barn well finish'd. It lies on the Country Road that leads from *Lancaster* and *Bolton* to *Worcester*, about three Miles and a half from the Meeting-House in *Lancaster*.

ALSO a Third Farm, lying within about half a Mile of the last mentioned Farm, on the same Road, pleasantly situated, with a House almost new, and Barn, with good Improvements thereon, containing about 80 acres of good Land. Any Person paying one Half the Money, and the other Half in English or West-India Goods, may have said Farms, by applying to *Samuel Moor*, living on the first-mentioned Farm, who will constantly attend to show the Farms to any Gentleman, from the 16th to the 18th Day of May Instant. Said Farms may be immediately enter'd upon, or rented for one Year, as will best suit the Purchaser or Purchasers.

PUBLIC VENDUE-Office, North-End.

On WEDNESDAY, & on FRIDAY next.

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE

By John Gerrish,

At his Public Vendue OFFICE,—North-End—

(5 o'Clock—)

A fresh Assortment of new and sound *Goods*—lately Imported, which Goods must *absolutely* be Sold to the Highest Bidders, upon a pressing Emergency.——

All said Gerrish's *Employers* shall be faithfully served.

†‡† The Sale to begin at 5 o'Clock.

[Pray remember the *Time* 5 o'Clock.]

——Vendue Office—North-End.——

JOHN GERRISH.

TO-MORROW (*Tuesday*)

At Three o'Clock, P. M.

†‡†——The Sale to begin at 3 o'Clock.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

By Moses Deshon,

At the West End of *Faneuil-Hall* Market,

Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, House Furniture, Apparel, &c.

To be Sold by Public Vendue, at the NEW AUCTION ROOM,

By ELIAS DUPEE,

On Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday.

A Variety of European Goods,

House Furniture, Watches, Apparel, &c.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last, Eight Whites NO Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday, 27 *m. after* 5		*Friday*, 58 *m. after* 8	
Tuesday, 18 *m. after* 6		*Saturday*, 47 *m. aft.* 9	
Wednesday, 10 *m. aft.* 7		*Lord's-day*, 39 *m. af.* 10	
Thursday, 0 *m. aft.* 8		*Last Q. 9 Day, 1 hour.*	

England * North Church ‖ Mr. Byles ⊕ Mather Byles jun.r going for Orders. ¶ Vide Pa. 81. & 155, Vol. 4

From the Newport MERCURY.

Dartmouth, January 30, 1768.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

IT is with great Pleaſure I read, in your uſeful Paper, Inſtances of Induſtry and Oeconomy, which are ſo neceſſary under the preſent alarming Circumſtances of America! We are reduced to the Alternative, to which undoubtedly all Countries on the Globe are ſubject; either to provide Food and Raiment from the Soil we live on, or become Slaves to the Country which ſupplies us with thoſe neceſſary Articles.—America was eaſy, contented and ſatisfied, for a whole Century, tho' ſhe ſent all her Money to Great-Britain for thoſe Manufactures which they wanted a Market for. Tho' all her little Savings, the Fruits of her Toil and Induſtry, were voluntarily ſent to her Mother, to fatten her domeſtic, but idle and luxurious Children; ſhe complained not, but looked on her Connection with, and Dependance upon, her Mother Country, as her greateſt Bleſſing and Happineſs. But when a *Grenville* ſtruck at the Palladium of her Liberty, ſhe complained; but her Complaint was ſuch as ſhook the Pillars of State, and made the Conſtitution of Britain tremble. The Spirit of Liberty, which ran like Wild-Fire through the Deſerts of America, croſſed the Atlantick, and glowed in the Breaſts of Thouſands of her Brethren in England; Her Parliament were convinced of their Error, and acknowledged Americans to be the Sons, not the Baſtards, of England. The Financier was deſpiſed, his Schemes rendered abortive, and the Chains made for America were broken.—Happy had it been for America, thrice happy had it been for England! if the Projectors of ſuch unconſtitutional Meaſures, that have cauſed ſuch diſmal Convulſions of State, had long ſince ſlept with their Fathers in Peace! But they ſtill live to compleat the Deſigns of Him,

Who pours Ambition in a Frederick's *Mind;*
Or turns a Grenville *looſe, to ſcourge Mankind.*

An internal Tax, upon Three Millions of People, levied by a Legiſlature Three Thouſand Miles diſtant, in which the ſaid People had not one Repreſentative, being looked upon too barefaced an Attempt to enſlave, they have planned an external Tax, which differs from the other only in Name; it being, like that, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue. This TAX has ſerved a noble Purpoſe. Before the Stamp-Act, America may be ſaid to be politically blind; the impoſing that ſerved to give them Sight enough to *ſee Men as Trees walking*: But this laſt has made them ſee clearly, that nothing will ſave them from total Ruin and Slavery, but Induſtry, Oeconomy, and Manufactures. This Spirit of Induſtry ſeems at preſent to be univerſal. Whole Towns have entered into mutual Covenants to do all that lays in their Power to diſcourage the Uſe of foreign Superfluities, and to encourage the raiſing of Wool and Flax, and the manufacturing of it into Cloth. This Town, in particular, at a full Meeting, have Voted, *Nemine Contradicente*, to purchaſe no more of the ſuperfluous Articles mentioned in the Reſolves of the Town of Boſton. And for the Encouragement of Home Manufactures the reſpectable *TAYLORS* of this Town had a Meeting on the 18th Inſtant, when they agreed to work Four Pence Lawful Money per Day cheaper in making up the Manufactures of this Country, than thoſe of Europe. They alſo reſolved to have 25 per Cent. more than cuſtomary for any Garment of Velvet, Silk, or Broad-Cloth of above 10s. Ster. per Yard. This Agreement was ſigned by Meſſrs. William Tallman, Chriſtoper Perry, Goddard Spencer, Micajah Willcox, Lewis Tabor, Weſſon Tallman, Daniel Smith, and Noah Ruſſell, who are the principal Taylors in the Town. To the Honour of Mr. William Tallman, it muſt be confeſſed, that, though a Shop-keeper of extenſive Dealings, he was one of the firſt that propoſed, and ſtrongly urged the coming into theſe Meaſures, preferring the Good of his Country to his own private Emolument. I could wiſh the Taylors thro'-out America would enter into ſimilar Reſolutions; in ſo doing, they would no Doubt pleaſe every Perſon worthy to bear the Name of

A SON OF LIBERTY.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED,

(And ſold by EDES & GILL *in Queen-Street,)*

[Price Half a Piſtareen.]

THE *Adventures* of a *BLACK COAT*. Containing a SERIES of remarkable Occurrences and entertaining Incidents, that it was Witneſs to in its Peregrinations through the Cities of London and Weſtminſter, in Company with Variety of Characters. As related by ITSELF.

Choice *Labradore*,

Or, HYPERION

TEA,

by the Hundred, Dozen or leſs Quantity, to be Sold at Edes and Gill's Printing-Office.

John Griffith

TEACHES Miſſes, Writing, Arithmetic, and Spelling, at his School oppoſite *William Vaſſall*, Eſq;

Nathaniel Appleton

HAS Imported this Spring, A General Aſſortment of *English* GOODS, which he ſells at the loweſt Rate for Cash.

Imported in the laſt Ships from LONDON, and to be ſold by

William Palfrey,

At his Houſe between the Sign of the Heart & Crown, and Mr. *Robert Duncan*'s Shop in Cornhill.

A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,

conſiſting of Womens black and white ſilk Gloves, Womens and Mens cotton and thread Hoſe, Mens fine brown thread Hoſe, black and white ſilk ditto, black 4-thread Breeches Patterns, ſome exceeding fine, broad ſilk Knee Garters, black Balladine ſewing Silk, black Shoe Binding, very genteel chequer'd Damaſcus for Mens Waiſtcoats, ſilver-mounted Fans, black & blue Calimancoes, Check Handkerchiefs, Death-head Buttons, an Aſſortment very genteel figur'd and ſilver Ribbons, Callicoes and Patches, clouting Diapers, low-priz'd Dowlaſſes, yard-wide Iriſh Linens, lead-colour'd and other Bengalls, &c. —— The above Goods are well bought, and will be ſold VERY LOW, by Wholeſale, and for Caſh only.

*** He has alſo Pepper by the Bag or leſs Quantity.—A few Barrels of Flour, and a Quantity of Indian Corn. Alſo an elegant Mehogany Deſk and Book-caſe, new.

Rebecca Lefebure,

At her Shop oppoſite Capt. *Chevers*'s Store in King-Street, BOSTON.

HAS to ſell extreamly cheap for Caſh, (as ſhe purpoſes to quit the Buſineſs,) a very good Aſſortment of Glaſs and Earthen Ware, with almoſt every Kind of Groceries; and a ſmall Quantity of Cyder Brandy.

*** A fine Opportunity for thoſe who purchaſe to ſell again.

ALL Perſons indebted to Mrs. *Lefebure*, are requeſted to make immediate Payment.

Juſt Imported from LONDON, and to be Sold by

Zephion Thayer,

At the Golden Lion in Cornhill, Boſton:

A large Aſſortment of Paper-Hangings, Cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD VERY CHEAP,

A large handſome Family Coach,

with Harneſs for a Pair of Horſes. Inquire of *J. Ruſſell.*

TO *be ſold by Order of the Superior Court, the Real Eſtate of Capt.* Arthur Dunn, *deceas'd, being a convenient Tenement, pleaſantly ſituated in Sudbury-Street,* Boſton. *Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the ſame, may apply to his Executors, the Subſcribers, at their Dwellings in* Charleſtown. ISAAC RAND,

April 29, 1768. SETH SWEETSER.

ALL Perſons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Eſtate of *John Buckman*, Joiner, late of *Lexington*, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle the ſame with *John Buckman*, Adminiſtrator on ſaid Eſtate.

A Barn to be Let near the Town-Houſe,

commodious for an Horſe and Chaiſe, and will contain two Loads of Hay; inquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE SOLD,

The beſt refined Cyder, by the

Barrel, ſo preſerved as to continue ſound & pleaſant, thro' the Year, by EDMUND QUINCY, at his Houſe near the Poſt-Office. April 29th, 1768.

WHEREAS at a Meeting of the Proprietors of the Town of *Laneſborough*, in the County of *Berkſhire*, (legally warn'd) holden on the 23d *March* 1767, *Voted* a Tax of *Six Shillings* on each Right in ſaid Town, to make and repair the Roads in ſaid Town; at the ſame Meeting voted a Tax 3*s.* 6*d.* on each Right in ſaid Town, to diſcharge the Proprietors Debts that are now due; alſo at a Meeting of ſaid Proprietors holden by Adjournment the 8th of *November* voted a Tax of *Seven Shillings* on each Right in ſaid Town, to pay the Coſt of rectifying the Miſtakes in the firſt Diviſion, and laying out the common Land in ſaid Town. And whereas there is ſome of the Proprietors delinquent, and have not paid ſaid Taxes, the whole or ſome Part of each of the following Rights are delinquent, viz. No. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 68, 69, 71, 73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 79, 81, 84, 88, 90, 91. Theſe are therefore to notify all ſuch Delinquents, that their Lands will be ſold as the Law directs, at Public Vendue, to the higheſt Bidder, at the Houſe of *James Loomis*, Innholder, in ſaid Town, on Thurſday the ſecond Day of *June* next, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, and ſo by Adjournment, if need be, untill the whole be ſold, unleſs ſaid Taxes, together with the Charges, be paid to Mr. *Nehemiah Bull*, Treaſurer, before ſaid Day of Sale, for the Uſe and Purpoſes abovementioned.

John Powell, } Committee for
James Loomis, } Sale of Delinquent
Andrew Squier. } Proprietors Lands

Laneſborough, 18th *April* 1768.

John Barrett and Sons,

HAVE juſt open'd a very large and general Aſſortment of India and European Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon——purchas'd in the beſt Manner, and importe'd in the laſt Ships from LONDON——which they are determined to ſell on the loweſt Terms, by Wholeſale or Retail, at their Store and Shop, near the Mill-Bridge, *Boſton*.

They have alſo prime Connecticut Pork & Wheat for Sale.

WANTS EMPLOY,

A Perſon that underſtands Merchants Accompts, and writes a good Hand, and can be well recommended. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

Jonathan & John Amory

At their Store in Kingſtreet, *Boſton*, are now opening a large Aſſortment of Goods, which they import from the firſt Hands, and ſell at the loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale only, among which are,

Callicoes	Ruſſia Linnen	Pins of all ſorts
Penniaſcoes	Cambricks	Wax Threads
Ginghams	Table Cloths	Shirt Buttons
Gauzes	Linnen Handkerchiefs	Knee Garters
Catgut	Iriſh Linnens	Necklaces
Parſnet	Iriſh Sheetings	Snail and Gimp Trimming
Dimities	Printed Linnens	Stay Laces
Fuſtians	Ravens Duck	Fringes
Jeans	Yellow Hollands	Gloves of all ſorts
Thickſets	Ruſſia Drabs	Mens Butt Soles
Cotton Velvets	Checks of all ſorts	Buckrams
Cotton Velverets	Bed Bunts	Silk & Hair & Silk Twiſt Buttons
Cotton Shapes	Bed Tick	Silk and Hair
Cotton Hollands	Cotton Gowns	Silk Twiſt
A large aſſortment of fans	Striped Linnens	Mohair
Sagathees	Pluſhes	Black Crape
Duroys	Capuchine Silks	Tiffanies
Broad Cloths	Taffities	Hat Crape
Serges	Sattins	Canvas for working
Flannels	Alamodes	Worſted for Quilting
Swanſkins	Cravats	Crewells
Baizes	Silk Hankerchiefs of all ſorts	Metal Buttons of all ſorts
Ratteens	Velvets	Combs of all ſorts
Kerſeys & Plains	Grizets	Ink Powder
Emboſs'd Serges	Broglios	Chip Bonnets and Hatts
Half Thicks	Muſlinets	Striped Tapes
Blankets	Poplins	Kilmarnock Caps
Duffils	Allapeens	White Treads
Coatings	Bombazines	Plaids
Bearſkins	Brilliants	ALSO,
Beaver Coatings	Coloured Crapes	Nails
Cambletts	Mecklinburgs	Glaſs
Calimancoes	Dorſeteens	Gun Powder
Tammies	Incle Luteſtring	Shot
Ruſſells	Ell-wide Perſians	Snuff
Worſted Damaſks	Muſlins	Spices
Everlaſtings	Ribbons all ſorts	Wool Cards
Drawboys	Ferrets	Beaver, Beaverett and Felt Hats
Shalloons	Gallooms	Bohea Tea
Grograms	Cords	Writing Paper
Garlixs	Braids	Bibles
Dowlaſs	Sewing Silks	And many other
Piſtol Lawns	Tapes	Articles.
Tandems	Gartering	
Oznabrigs	Qualities all ſorts	
Ticklinburgs	White and black Lace	
Diapers	Stay Strapping	
Lawns		
Long Lawns		

Boſton, April, 22, 1768.

IN purſuance of the Meſcongus *or* Lincolnſhire *Company, their Vote paſſed the 6th Day of* September, 1766, *directing how Meetings of ſaid Company ſhall be called for the future.*—THESE are to notify the proprietors of a tract of land belonging to the *Lincolnſhire*-company, commonly called the *Twenty Aſſociates*, to meet at the Vernon Tavern in *Boſton*, on the 13th Day of *May* next, at Six o'Clock. P. M. for the following Purpoſes,—*viz.*

1ſt. To chuſe a proprietor's clerk, treaſurer, and any other officers, that may be thought neceſſary.

2dly. To ſee whether the proprietors will order a ſurvey to be taken of the whole, or any part of the lands belonging to the proprietors.

3dly. To chuſe a committee to lay out any town or towns, and admit ſettlers in the ſame, upon terms and conditions as they ſhall judge moſt for the intereſt of the proprietors, and alſo to agree on the form and tenor of the grants or deeds that ſhall be given to any ſettlers, and authoriſe the clerk to execute the ſame, and tranſact affairs in general for this propriety, who are to meet at ſuch times as they ſhall think proper.

4thly. To raiſe money from time to time as ſhall be judged neceſſary, for carrying on the affairs of this propriety.

5thly. To chuſe a committee to proſecute any treſpaſſers upon the lands or iſlands belonging to ſaid propriety, and to examine into the claims of any perſon under any of the original 20 aſſociates.

6thly. To conſider whether the proprietors will admit any perſons into the ſaid propriety to make up the number of 20 aſſociates, and to ſettle the terms of admiſſion.

7thly. To ſettle what allowances or grants ſhall be made to the clerk, treaſurer and committee, for their reſpective ſervices.

8thly. To conſider whether the proprietors will make a diviſion grant or aſſignment of any iſlands or main lands among the proprietors, or to any other perſon or perſons.

9thly. To ſee if the proprietors will make ſale of any part of their lands.

10thly. To ſee if the proprietors will leaſe or let to any perſon or perſons any lands or mill ſtreams for a term of years.

11thly. To confirm all paſt votes of this propriety.

By order of the Committee,

NATHANIEL APPLETON, *Proprietors Clerk.*

Boſton, Printed by EDES & GILL,

a George Grenville formerly first Lord of the Treaſury. ¶ In paſſing the Stamp Act.
b In Repealing the Act ¶ The Glaſs Act vid. page 735, Vol. I — vid. the Stamp Act pa. 53 — Vol. I.

MONDAY. *May* 9. 1768. [NUMB. 1702.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freſheſt & moſt important Advices, Foreign and Domeſtick.

The CENTINEL, No. V.

vide Page 75

They ſhall put you out of the Synagogues: yea the Time cometh, that whoſoever killeth you will think that he doth God ſervice.——John xvi. 2.

IN my laſt I began to examine the peaceable and gentle ſpirit of the Church of England, & now ſhall endeavor to trace it a little farther. The canons of your Church, Dr. Chandler, do not ſeem to us to breath a very gentle ſpirit. Your 4th, 5th, and 6th canons ſolemnly denounce—— "That whoſoever ſhall affirm that the form of God's worſhip, contained in the *Common Prayer* hath any thing in it repugnant to the word of God, —or that any of the 39 *Articles* are in any part erroneous, or ſuch as may not with a good conſcience be ſubſcribed, let him be excommunicated *ipſo facto*, and not be reſtored, until he repent and publickly revoke his wicked errors" Does not this bear hard on the rights of private judgment, and the indiſpenſible duty of every chriſtian to examine the ſcriptures, "to ſee whether *theſe things be ſo* or not?" In the judgment of an inſpired Apoſtle, the noble Bæreans were juſtly commended who ſearched the ſcriptures, and by that infallible rule judged of the doctrines that were preached to them. But the higheſt cenſure of the Church is inflicted by the Church of England on the perſon that would preſume to judge for himſelf and pronounce his judgment, if it ſhould happen to be againſt any thing contained in your 39 Articles, Common Prayer and Forms of Ordination. Yet there are many things therein, acknowledged by your own moſt learned Divines, to need alteration, as is abundantly evident from their *Candid Diſquiſitions*, &c. And Dr. Chandler himſelf, ſpeaking of ſome of the laws, which relate to the ſpiritual courts, which are imagined to bear hard upon Britiſh liberty, ſays p. 96. "It is probable that theſe and all other eccleſiaſtical laws, as well as our Liturgy and public Offices, and our tranſlation of the Bible will be reviewed, as ſoon as it ſhall be thought that there is good ſenſe and candor enough in the body of the nation to admit of it." It is indeed pleaſantly ridiculous to ſee the moſt zealous advocates of the Church of England, and her brighteſt ornaments excommunicated *ipſo facto* by the gentle, peaceable ſpirit of their own Church, merely for confeſſing what all the chriſtian churches as well as themſelves know to be true, that there are many things in their Church that need reformation and amendment. By the force of theſe canons the Dr. himſelf is really an excommunicated perſon, if we can believe the learned Primate Dr. Wake, who ſays, concerning an excommunication *ipſo facto*, "that there is no need in the caſe of an admonition, as where the judge is to give ſentence, but every one is to take notice of the law at his peril, and to ſee that he be not overtaken by it, and that there is no need of any ſentence to be pronounced, which the canon itſelf has paſſed, and which is by that means already promulged upon every one, as ſoon as he comes within the obligation of it."

See App. in behalf of the King's ſupremacy p. 22.

If theſe canons do not breath a perſecuting ſpirit againſt the rejecters of Epiſcopacy—I am ſure they breath a very ungrateful ſpirit againſt the moſt valuable members of that Church, who would willingly wipe off at leaſt ſome part of that reproach which they are ſenſible has lain heavily upon her ever ſince the reformation. You know Rev. Doctor that the rejecters of your form of church government have been calling upon your Church to reform many things, ſome of which the beſt men among yourſelves have confeſſed to need reformation for more than a century paſt; and is there not yet good ſenſe and candor enough in the body of your national Church to admit of ſuch a reformation? "If this is the complexion of your Church what muſt we expect from the plenary eſtabliſhment of ſuch a Church among us, as has not good ſenſe & candor enough in the body of it to admit of the removal of ſuch things as have been juſtly complained of ſo long a time, as an unrighteous perſecution of their brethren and even unchriſtian violation of the rights of conſcience and private judgment; the Doctor's conjecture, "it is probable that there will be a reformation in ſome things in his Church" gives us but very ſlender encouragement to ſubmit to his American Epiſcopate; when we know it is at beſt juſt as probable that there will be no reformation in that Church, which has ſo long continued to perſecute her brethren, & yet has not good ſenſe enough in the body of it to remove the perſecution. We rather conclude, that as ſhe has encroached ſo long on the rights of conſcience and oppreſſed her fellow chriſtians where ſhe has the power in her hands, ſhe would continue to give ſenſible proofs of the ſame peaceable and gentle ſpirit in America if ſhe was cloathed with the ſame civil and eccleſiaſtical authority. When ſhe has given ſome ſubſtantial proofs of her moderation, by reſtoring her fellow chriſtians to the full enjoyment of their civil & religious liberties, and by abrogating the penal laws which oppreſs their conſciences, we promiſe them we ſhall entertain fewer jealouſies of the exorbitant power of her Biſhops being exerciſed in the Colonies.

Pray Doctor is it an equal thing that all denominations of Chriſtians, ſhould be taxed for the ſupport of Epiſcopal miniſters in the provinces ſouth of Pennſylvania; eſpecially when we conſider that thereby ſome miniſters of that communion are enabled to revel in luxury and wantonneſs, who, as Dr. Chandler expreſſes it, "are ſuch wretches as are not only a ſcandal to the church, but alſo a diſgrace to the human ſpecies?" Muſt not this be a grief and a burden to ſuch chriſtians as have any regard to the promotion of the Redeemer's kingdom? And muſt it not be peculiarly grievous to other denominations to ſupport a Church in which the pure worſhip of God is corrupted and obſcured with human inventions, while they "teach for doctrines the commandments of men." Pray Dr would you not think it an unrighteous oppreſſion if the members of your Church, were taxed for the ſupport of the church of Rome; I can ſafely appeal to your own conſcience, whether you would not think ſo, notwithſtanding all your fond partiality for her, which leads you in a very chriſtian like manner to unchriſtianize the foreign proteſtant churches with the church of Scotland and the diſſenters in England, in order to ſecure to yourſelves the unenvied treaſure of an *uninterrupted ſucceſſion?* Remove therefore this inſtance of oppreſſion out of your Church and ſhew us that you have as much moderation as the Churches eſtabliſhed in New-England, who oblige no different denominations to pay to the ſupport of their clergy, but every one ſupports its own. Believe me Dr. had your clergy united together in addreſſes to your ſuperiors at home to obtain a deliverance for the rejecters of Epiſcopacy in the ſouthern colonies from this yoke of bondage laid on them for the ſupport of your Church, you had given a more ſubſtantial proof of your moderation and regard to the rights of your fellow chriſtians than you have lately done in your application for an American Epiſcopate. Do you expect we can lay aſide all jealouſy of a Church which we ſee oppreſſing all others both in England and the Colonies in ſuch flagrant inſtances; regardleſs of the rights of reaſon and conſcience where ſhe has the power to oppreſs; or that we can peaceably ſubmit to a ſcheme which threatens us with a ſtill farther loſs of our civil and religious liberties.

Thus we have examined the peaceable and gentle ſpirit of the Engliſh Epiſcopal Church, and ſtill find in her the mournful relicts of her antient perſecuting ſpirit, and from thence conclude that neither her ſpirit nor that of the times are ſo much mended as to pave the way for an eaſy and ſafe introduction of the beloved hierarchy, among thoſe whoſe anceſtors abandoned their native country and all the tender endearments of relations and friends to eſcape her eccleſiaſtical rage and perſecution.—Nor is the ſpirit of her Biſhops ſo much mended as Dr. Chandler would perſuade us. Did not almoſt all the Biſhops in parliament vote againſt the repeal of the Stamp-act, and uſe their influence to rivet the ſhackles on the Colonies which our enemies had formed. Can we then expect that thoſe, that are ſo regardleſs of the property and civil liberties of their fellow ſubjects, would be tender of the rights of conſcience; or that thoſe who ſo lately manifeſted a diſpoſition to enſlave us in one inſtance, would not alſo oppreſs us in another?

But this is not the only indication of their preſent peaceable and gentle ſpirit. The epiſcopal congregation in New York is eſtabliſhed by law and incorporated; when the Preſbyterians there applied lately for a charter, did not the Biſhop of London appear againſt them and uſe his utmoſt endeavors to render their application fruitleſs and ineffectual. With what pretext then can the epiſcopalians complain that they do not enjoy the ſame privileges with other denominations of chriſtians in the colonies; when themſelves think it no injuſtice to prevent others from obtaining the ſame privileges with themſelves. Nor this is not all, the legiſlature of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, moved with pity and compaſſion for the poor ſavages in America, who continue in deplorable ignorance of the way of ſalvation thro' a Redeemer, lately by Act of Aſſembly erected a Society in Boſton, to ſpread the goſpel through theſe benighted tribes; which law went home for the royal approbation, the pious Archbiſhop of Canterbury appeared in perſon, and made uſe of his extenſive influence to have it repealed. Why ſhould the higheſt dignitary in the Church of England oppoſe ſo well meant a deſign for the converſion of the heathen. What have theſe poor wretches done to deſerve ſo heavy a ſtroke from his Grace? Was he afraid that the known zeal of the Clergy and Society of Boſton, would engage with vigor in carrying ſo good a work into execution, and thereby bring a reproach upon a Society in England erected for the ſame Purpoſe, who for more than half a century paſt have been ſquandering away large ſums of money collected for the relief of thoſe Savages, in the ſupport of a body of miſſionaries whoſe uſual feats are ſome few converſions from other denominations of chriſtians to their communion? His Grace can beſt tell what were his motives to this conduct, but at preſent it muſt appear very ſtrange to us at this diſtance, that his Grace ſhould have ſo little compaſſion for the ſouls of thoſe poor out-caſts of the human ſpecies; ſo little zeal for the promotion of chriſtianity, that he would rather ſuffer the heathen tribes behind us to continue in their deplorable ignorance without God in the world, and ſtrangers to the covenants of promiſe, than that they ſhould be inſtructed in the doctrines of the goſpel by proteſtants of a different communion.

You will excuſe me, Dr. Chandler, that I preſume to think you alſo have imbibed a ſmall portion of the ſpirit which ſeems to have influenced your charitable Primate, and that, though the times are mended, you have yet no great abhorrence of perſecution; for in p. 31 you lament that "Excommunication however it was dreaded in the pureſt ages of chriſtianity, has loſt much of its force in this, wherein altars are ſet up againſt altars, and churches againſt churches, and thoſe that are rejected by one may be received by another;" a diſpoſition to ſlight the higheſt puniſhment which the Church can inflict has become general, and there appears to be no remedy, but *in the uſe* of reaſon and perſuaſion." A lamentable caſe truly! that your Church has loſt her diſcipline, and that there is no way to reſtore it but by reaſon and perſuaſion! What a pity is it that the penal laws formerly executed in England and Ireland againſt diſſenters, are not in force in America; and that *ſpiritual courts* aided by the *ſecular arm* are not introduced to reſtore primitive diſcipline. Then might we ſee ſome more ſucceſs follow the good Doctor's labors among the *heathen* in, and about Elizabeth-Town; and refractory Quakers, Baptiſts & Preſbyterians, who never claimed any relation to the CHURCH, ſolemnly caſt out of it, and brought to *due* obedience by fines, impriſonments & outlawry. Then, indeed, might there be ſome good proſpect, "that the word of God would mightily grow and prevail in" New-Jerſey, &c. as well as "New England, *according to the liturgy of the Church of England.*"*

Thus we ſee that neither the ſpirit of your Church nor of her Biſhops and Clergy, nor of the times, if we believe Dr. Chandler, is ſo much mended as to free us from fears of oppreſſion, upon the introduction of an American Epiſcopate. Z.

* *See Dr.* Philip Bearcroft's *Sermon, in* 1744, *before the Society for propagating the Goſpel.*

Theophilus Lillie

In Middle-ſtreet, BOSTON,

Has imported in the Captains *Skilling* and *Dixey*, who are juſt arrived from LONDON,

A freſh Aſſortment of Spring & Summer Goods, which he ſells by Wholeſale or Retail, at the cheapeſt Rates. Alſo beſt London Bohea Tea, in large or ſmall Quantities.

& Continued Page. 111. // Rock^r Teſcher — a Fact. oh bigottry! // vide Repeal pa. 411 — &
1. Stamp pa. 53. Vol. I. — vid. p. 123. Vol. I.

Messrs PRINTERS,

WHEN war with all its terrors threaten'd us with extirpation, how oft have I with fervent zeal and unwearied perseverance animated my fellow subjects to defend the cause of their God, their King, and their Country! What noble sources had I then for the most natural and pathetic harangues! Religion, Loyalty, and Liberty were sensible objects to a virtuous people; Superstition (Hierarchy) Tyranny, & Slavery, were dreadful sounds, and death itself was only looked upon as a casualty that might happen in securing the former and repelling the latter.——The Prints inform us that France is industriously equipping her marine, Portugal does not seem to use us with that complisance we think ourselves entitled to by treaty; Spain has not yet discharged the Manilla ransom; and no considerate man will assure us we have the fairest prospect of a perpetual peace with all nations. Now suppose the family compact or any other such powerful alliance to engage against Great Britain and threaten her with destruction, and we Americans should look upon it our duty and interest to support our sinking mother state, I who never could be easy in such seasons, would be much obliged to all or either of those Gentlemen lately arrived from the capital of the empire, and doubtless instructed in the secrets of government, would they publish the general outlines of an effectual plan of persuasion to inspire the soldier with an equal ardor for glory & contempt of death in its pursuit, as appeared under the old charter of King Edw. I. As to the late story of defending and securing his Majesty's dominions in America, tho' every penny raised (without consent) should be spent in the Colonies, it seems a very flat subject for declamation. *Probus.*

HALIFAX, in Nova-Scotia, April 21.

At the supreme court held here the 11th instant, the following criminals were brought to trial, viz. William Tayler, convicted of felony and burglary, for breaking open the store of John Grant, Esq; and stealing out a quantity of provisions; and Margaret Whippy, Francis Coburn, and James Neagle, for a burglary, in breaking open a store in Irish town, and stealing several barrels of Gun-powder, were also capitally convicted; all of whom received sentence to be executed on Monday the 2d of May next.

A few days since, a servant lad was cutting wood near his Master's house in this place, having some words with his Master's daughter, he pursued her home, and struck her several blows with his ax, after which he tumbled her into a cellar, leaving her for dead, and then made off it to the woods, where he was apprehended, and committed to Lunenburg goal. The girl is since likely to recover.

Considerable damage was done here by the violent storm on Friday the 1st inst. A breast work belonging to the Navy-yard, was partly destroyed; two houses at Gottingen, and one house in Irish town, blown down; several vessels and boats were sunk and drove ashore, and others drove from their anchors; besides many articles of value wash'd from the different wharves. It is supposed the loss occasioned by this storm cannot be less than 3000 l.

PORTSMOUTH, New-Hampshire, May 6.

We hear that on the 16th of March last, there was a violent shock of an Earthquake, at Nevis, St. Kitts, and St. Eustatia, at the same instant at One o'Clock in the day.

An advertisement is inserted in the Antigua Gazette, offering 40 Pistoles for apprehending one Scott, who was mate of a sloop, (Master's name Scott) and two sailors, for robbing said sloop of a Moses boat, two barrels of Beef, one cag of Tripes, and a trunk of Dry Goods, valued at 200 l. sterl. It was tho't he belongs this way.

Philadelphia, April 28.

On the FARMER's *Letters.*

HAIL worthy FARMER! *Liberty*'s best Friend!
Sure, unborn millions will thy Works commend.
Thus will they say, when thou art in thy Grave,
"The FARMER's aims were noble, loyal, brave,
" Much he deserv'd, who strove his native Land [to SAVE.*

Rouse, rouse, my countrymen the FARMER view,
Who labors for your dear sweet Babes, and you;
He, watchful Guardian, well defends our cause,
Points out our duty, and explains our laws,
He proves himself sufficient for the task,
While crafty *Grenville*'s acts he does unmask.
He sees the chains forg'd for your infant race,
If ever these despotic Acts take place.
They are but preludes, which to ruin tend,
Then rouse in time, and your *just Rights defend.*
May Heav'n direct you how to find the means,
To keep from dire confusion's mournful scenes.
Should the *Britannia*, by a dreadful blast,
And want of faithful Pilots, lose a mast;
She may be wreck'd upon a foreign shore,
And ne'er in triumph plough the ocean more,
Great GOD forbid that such her fate should be,
We love *Britannia*—BUT WE WILL BE FREE.

* *See the Address* (a) *from the City of* Boston, *to the Author of the* Farmer's *Letters.*

Extract of a Letter from London, *Feb.* 16.

"I have no news to communicate, only, that you may depend on being *restrained* in your projects of going into manufactures, it being yesterday mentioned in parliament; the intention is to confine you to, and encourage you in cultivation."

Extract of another Letter from the same Place, Feb. 18.

"We have the satisfaction of informing you, that from the present appearance of things, the interest of the colonies are here considered to be more free from enemies than for some time past; indeed many people assert, that those who have been the most bitter, are changing their force. The new Secretary of State for America, gives strong assurances of his good-will towards you, and we hope time will evince benefits to accrue from the creation of this new office, which by many is much exclaimed against, as an extension of the power of the crown. On the other hand, others are strongly of opinion, that the colonies will reap advantage therefrom, as every body will know where to apply for relief and assistance, which heretofore was difficult to be ascertained from whom it was to be expected. The conduct of your neighboring province appears to be dispensed with. And had not the conduct of the associators at Boston caused severe reflexions on them matters would now wear a tolerable aspect. But we are really of opinion, that these people are giving a handle to their enemies at this juncture, by pursuing a measure so incompatible with their interest."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, *April* 6. 1768.

"An express is arrived here, by whom we learn that the Indians have, since the 9th of January last, murdered three traders, at different places, some distance from Detroit. One of them named Frederick Hambach, a German, who served two campaigns in the capacity of an officer among the provincial troops, and after they were reduced he became an Indian trader. On the 9th of January, being just arrived at his house in an Indian village on the Miamis river, with a new cargo of Indian goods from Detroit, 6 Indians, who he supposed came to trade with him, lodged in his house all night; in the morning they asked him some questions about his goods, particularly liquors. He told them he had plenty of every thing they wanted, except liquor, of which he would let them have a hearty drink, as soon as it should come to hand, in the course of trade but had none for sale. After finding out where the goods were, they tomahawked him in cold blood, without having tasted liquor of any kind, or being otherwise provoked, & went afterwards to demand them of a Frenchman that had them in possession, whom they compelled, by threats, to give them up. The other trader they say, was a relation to Major Rogers, and was killed at St. Joseph's, the beginning of February. These two traders are all that are taken notice of in the letters from Detroit; but the expresses say, that they saw the corpse of another trader at some distance on this side Detroit, who was murdered by a Frenchman who lives entirely with the Indians. Pondiac's gang is charged with all these late massacres, though he is said to be absent these six months past.

"The general opinion here is, that the Indians will have scalps by way of revenge; it is said there was an Indian murdered, not long ago, by white men, near Detroit. It is thought they will not come to a rupture. There is a grand treaty to be held here soon, after which their real intentions will be discovered."

Extract of a Letter from Detroit, *Feb.* 26.

"Nothing extraordinary has happened hereabouts this winter; a few Indians killed as usual, by one another, when drunk, & a Huron by a Frenchman.—Two traders, Rogers (kinsman to the major) and Hambach, have been lately murdered by the Indians, who, it is thought, intend doing more mischief, perhaps only to get some presents, as they know the more mischief they do the better they are paid to make it up."

N. B. "The governor of Machilimanac, Major ROGERS, is in close confinement there for treasonable machinations; he is to be sent prisoner down the country as soon as the season permits: We don't yet know for certain what he has been guilty of.

Extract of a Letter from Virginia, *April* 3.

"We are anxiously expecting here, that some Resolves of Frugality and Industry will be entered into by the Merchants of Philadelphia. The influence of so large a place will be extensive, and the lesser towns will be ambitious to follow the example. We look upon feeling arguments as sometimes very powerful. Such prudent Resolves will make them feel at home, and exert themselves in our favor.—We admire the *FARMER*, and flatter ourselves, your city and province will act worthy so great an honor, by you spirited conduct."

NEW-HAVEN, April 29.

Last Wednesday at the Superior Court, holden at Fairfield, Isaac Frasier, was indicted for Burglary, and setting fire to Fairfield goal, as has been mentioned, to which he plead not guilty; but after a fair trial, he was found guilty of both indictments, and sentenced to be hang'd; but the time of his execution is not yet determined.

New-York, May 2.

Extract of a late Letter from London.

"You may tell it publicly—from Authority—that our gracious Sovereign is no way offended at the œconomy of the Americans—is much pleased that they should provide for themselves, and that no part of his subjects should be oppressed by other parts. All due attention will be paid to any petition from the people by the minister for the American department, and I hope it will not be in the power of a few to oppress and injure the whole. There has been strange confusion about a paper currency, some have petitioned for, and others against it, and an American Gentleman lately examined before the Lords of Trade, positively spoke against it."

We are assured the Earl of Hillsborough, our American Secretary, greatly interests himself in behalf of the colonies, and has declared he will use his utmost interest that all their grievances shall be redressed. We are further told by some Gentlemen lately arrived from London, that there is not the least reason to apprehend George Grenville will ever be prime minister during the reign of his present Majesty.

The Brig Matthew, John Soker, from Boston for Gibraltar, was spoke with the 7th of February, in lat. 37. 35. long. 19. 29. out 20 days.

In Capt. Smith, from London, are come over about 40 wealthy families from Derbyshire, in order to settle in this, or some of the neighbouring provinces, as may best suit them.

About the middle of April Capt. Whitmarsh, in a ship from Jamaica, bound to Piscataqua, put into North Carolina in distress, having been robb'd of all his cloaths and cash, and part of his cargo, by a Spanish vessel off the west end of Cuba.

Tuesday last Capt. Frisby spoke with Capt. Snow in lat. 35 36. long. 67. bound from Boston to South Carolina, out 16 days, and all well.

Capt. Thomson, in a ship from Piscataqua, was lately cast away on the back of the island of Nevis, the vessel lost, but part of her lumber saved.

Capt. White from Lisbon on the 27th of March, in lat. 23. long. 53. spoke with the schooner Cicero, Capt. Lovel, from Salem for Dominica, out 22 days.—And on the 29th in lat. 26. 49. long. 53. spoke the ship Triton, Capt. Edward Smith, of Boston, from Madeira for Barbados, out 13 days.

By Capt. Winter from Montserrat, we learn that they were daily bringing in Negroes that were concerned in the late conspiracy there; that on the 22d inst. one of the ringleaders was sentenced to suffer the rack, his legs and arms to be broke, his head to be cut off, and his body to be burnt, which sentence was put in execution two days after; and that two others of the negroes hang'd themselves.

A letter from Montserrat of the 3d of April, has the following paragraph. "I must not omit the politeness of the General at Guadaloup, who sent down a flag of truce, with the offer of a French regiment to suppress the rebellion, but it was declin'd by governor White."

NEWPORT, *May* 2.

By the Vessels arrived from Saltertudas, we have advice that the Captain of the Scarborough man of war, who convoyed the fleet from Barbados, finding a number of vessels there, loaded with Salt, ordered them to be unloaded and all their Salt to be divided among the fleet under his convoy; and that the owners of two sloops thus unloaded, immediately sold their vessels, and were determined to prosecute the Captain of the man of war, for his arbitrary proceedings; he told them he was oblig'd to act as he had done, by orders from the Admiral, or lose his commission.

Three men were taken up and committed to Goal at Providence, for counterfeiting Pistereens. The metal they made use of was copper, and easily detected. Moulds were likewise found on them for coining English Half Crowns and Dollars.

The Dwelling-House of Capt. Bradford of Plainfield, and Mr. Starkweather's at Preston, were last week both consumed by fire.

Boston, May 9. 1768.

We hear from Georgia, that the two Houses of Assembly there have, after some contest, agreed in appointing *Benjamin Franklin*, Esq; to be Agent for that Province in the Room of *Charles Garth*, Esq;—It is said the Parliament has under Consideration the taking away the Civil Establishment, or the sum granted annually by them, for the said Province.

At the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, held here last Week, one Louis Tease, was tried and convicted of Stealing a number of Hats out of the Store of Mr. William Mollineux, of this Town, and was sentenced to receive 20 Stripes at the public Whipping-Post, to pay £. 720, (being treble Damages) and Costs of Prosecution.

At the General Election held at Newport last Wednesday, the following Gentlemen were chosen, viz.

The Hon. JOSIAS LYNDON, Esq; Governor.
Hon. NICHOLAS COOKE, Esq; Dep. Governor.
HENRY WARD, Esq; Secretary.
OLIVER ARNOLD, Esq; Attorney-General.
JOSEPH CLARKE, Esq; General Treasurer.

(16) New York in not complying with the Mutiny Act. (c) vid. page 748 Vol. I.

(a) By D.r Young. 1 vid. pa. 60. Vol. I. & vid the Glass Act. pa. 735. Vol. I. & vid. Magna Charta page 790. & vide pa. 781 Vol. I. & vid. pa. 55.

At a Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this Town, on Wednesday last, the Gentlemen chosen to represent them in the General Assembly the ensuing Year, were the same as the last, viz.

Hon. JAMES OTIS, Esq;
Hon. THOMAS CUSHING, Esq;
Mr. SAMUEL ADAMS,
JOHN HANCOCK, Esq;

The Anniversary Dudleian Lecture is to be preached at Harvard-College on Wednesday next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. by the Rev. Mr. *Barnard* of Salem.

Last Thursday died here, in the 83d Year of his Age, WILLIAM SHERIFF, Esq; formerly an Officer in Nova Scotia Government.

Last Week arrived Capt. Sigourney in a Brig from the Mount, who, about 20 Days before, had the misfortune, in a Gale of Wind, to lose his Rudder: but by steering with a Coil of their Cable they with difficulty got into Port: The Vessel made so much Water, by the drawing of the Bolts in the Stern, that they were obliged to stave to pieces about 20 Hogsheads of Molasses, in order to come at some of the Leaks to stop them.

Capt. John Doubleday, also in a Brig from the Mount, on Friday morning the 15th ult. in thick Weather, ran ashore on the Rocks near Scituate, but luckily got off again, but received so much Damage in her Bottom that they could scarcely keep her above water till they got into Plimouth Harbour; from whence, after taking out part of her Cargo, she came up to Town last Week.

We hear from Newport, Rhode Island, that last Tuesday Night, one of the Midshipmen and two other petty Officers belonging to the Senegal Sloop of War lying in that Harbour, being at a House of ill Fame there, a Quarrel arose between them and a Dutch Shoemaker and a Sailor, and the Midshipman having had part of his Nose cut off, he with his Companions went to a Doctor's to have it sewed on, but that on their return they were again met by the same Persons, and another Fray happened between them in the Street, when the Officers drew their Hangers and stabb'd both the Sailor & Dutchman in the Body, the former expired soon after, and the latter is so dangerously wounded that 'tis said he cannot recover: The Officers immediately took refuge on board the Man of War, but Complaint being made next Day to the Captain, they were delivered up to the Civil Authority, and after Examination, were committed to Goal, in Order for Trial.

Raynham, April 28. 1768. on the 26th Instant, a young Girl, about 3 years and 6 months old, daughter of Mr. Abiel Smith, in going to Mr. Elijah Codding's school, at this place, took a wrong path and was lost; in the evening the child was miss'd and the neighbourhood alarmed, who made diligent search for it the whole night, but to no purpose; the next day the number of people encreased to upwards of an hundred, who rambled every way with sorrowful countenances, condoling the case of the bereaved parents, whose hearts were almost broke with grief, having not seen or heard of their child for the space of 23 hours: but happily at a quarter after nine o'clock, the child was found in a swampy place, with her mouth just above the water where 'tis judged she had lain 20 hours, & scarcely any life discernable; a Physician, Dr. Giles Church, was immediately sent for, who afforded such assistance, that through the divine goodness she revived so as to speak in three hours, and is now in a hopeful way of recovery.

Burials and *Baptisms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, For the Month of *April* past.

Buried, 24 Whites. 2 Blacks. *Baptised*, 27.

On *Friday* next the 13th Instant,
At TEN o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room, in Queen-street,

A great Variety of English Goods,

among which are—Irish Linnens, Callicoes, striped Sattins, corded Lutestrings, black Sattins, black corded Silk, for Mens Waistcoats, striped Burdetts, Nankeens, Dresdinets, Broad Cloths, &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

Imported from LONDON, *by*

Nath. Abraham

In one of the last Ships, and to be sold at his Shop next Door Northward of Royall Tyler, *Esq: and opposite the Sign of the* Seven Stars *in Ann-street,*

A genteel Assortment of GOODS,

Cheap for Cash.

About 250 Quintals of Prime Merchantable FALL FISH,

To be sold by RICHARD CLARKE and Son.

TO BE LET,

A convenient STORE situated on South Side Town Dock, a little below the Swing Bridge. Enquire of the Printers hereof.

For LONDON,
The Ship *Thomas & Samuel*, *Wm. Deverson*, jun. Commander, will sail with all convenient Speed, having two Thirds of her Cargo on board. For Freight or Passage apply to *Nathaniel Wheatley* at his Store in Kingstreet. Where is to be sold, a Quantity of the best Philadelphia Bar Iron, Muscovado Sugars, Connecticut Beef, Indigo, and Bohea Tea, cheap for Cash.

Boston, May 9. 1768.

TO-MORROW

At TEN o'Clock in the Morning.
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
At the Auction-Room in Queen-Street,

A variety of House Furniture,

among which are—Chest Draws, Tables, a neat Mahogany Card-Table, Mahogany Desk, Beureau, Leather-bottom Chairs, Looking-Glasses, Pictures, Feather Beds, and Bedsteads, some Kitchen Furniture, &c.—&c. J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

Also, a Negro Girl about 16 years of age.

***Drugs* and *Medicines*,**

Just imported from LONDON, in the *Pratt*, Capt. *Freeman*, and to be sold by

Richard Perkins

At BRIDGWATER,
Among which are

The best Turkey & East India Rhubarb, English and Spanish Saffron, *Lockyer's* Pills, ground Ginger, Essence of Burgamot, Oil and Spirit of Turpentine, Crude, Roll and Flour of Brimstone, Antimony, &c. and where may be had large and small Phials, Gallipots, Pill Boxes, best Velvet Corks, White and Red Lead, Plaisters, and most Articles in the Grocery Way, &c. &c.

Imported in the last Ships from LONDON, by

Richard Smith

In KING-STREET.

A compleat Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the SPRING TRADE, in which is an elegant and fashionable Variety of PRINTS, and other Fancy Goods,—the whole procured on the very best TERMS, & will be sold for the lowest Advance (by Wholesale) for Cash or short Credit. *N. B.* Bohea Tea by the Chest, Pewter, Gun-Powder, Shot, Cutlery Wares, Indigo, Russia Duck, and a few Casks of new RICE.

TO BE LET on reasonable TERMS.

A good large convenient double House, situate in *Medford* (near the great Bridge) and but Four Miles from *Charlestown* Ferry, which has been improved (and well accustomed) as a Tavern, for many Years past; together with about 30 Acres of good Mowing Land, with a large Barn, Shed, and other Accommodations thereon; or, if it be more agreeable to the Person inclined to hire, may have the Addition of 150 Acres of Land, with 8 or 10 Cows. For further Particulars, enquire of *Isaac Royal*, Esq; of *Medford* aforesaid.

N. B. Said *Royall* has to sell a valuable Tract of Land in *South Hadley*, containing about 900 or 1000 Acres, which he will sell very reasonably.

ALL Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *John Peck*, late of *Boston*, Apothecary, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *Thomas Handasyd Peck*, Administrator on said Estate; and all such as are indebted to said Estate are desired to make immediate Payment to said Administrator, in order for a speedy Settlement.

TO BE SOLD by said *Peck*, a valuable Assortment of Drugs & Medicines, with the Potts, Bottles, Mortars, Instruments, &c. belonging to said deceased.

N. B. Any Persons that are in Possession of Books belonging to the Deceased, are desired to return them to the Administrator.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
And sold by the Subscriber in Union-Street,
Price *Three Shillings*.

THE

County and Town Officer;

Or an Abridgment of the Laws of the Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay*, relative to *Sheriffs, Coroners*, and *Jurors of Counties*: And to all the *Town Officers* directed to be chosen by the said Laws. With the *Admeasurement, Assizes*, &c. of sundry Articles required by Law; the *Oaths of Officers* and *Fees of Office*: the *Duty, Power*, and *Privileges* of *Towns, Districts, Parishes*, &c.

Together with an APPENDIX, collected from the best Authorities in the *Common Law*, relative to the Office of *Sheriffs, Constables* and *Jurors*.

By a GENTLEMAN.

J. CONDY.

—Public Vendue-Office—North End—
On WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY next,
Will be sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
By *JOHN GERRISH*,
At his *VENDUE-OFFICE*, NORTH-END,
(—5 o'Clock—)

A fresh Assortment of new and sound Goods, must be ABSOLUTELY Sold to the highest Bidders, upon a pressing Emergency.

All said Gerrish's *Employers shall be faithfully served.*— *JOHN GERRISH.*

☞ The Sale to begin at 5 o'Clock.
Vendue-OFFICE—NORTH-END—Wednesday, &c.

John Barrett & Sons

HAVE just OPENED,

A very large and general Assortment of India and European Goods,

suitable for the Season,

—*Purchased in the best Manner, and Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,*—

Which they are determin'd to sell on the lowest Terms, by Wholesale or Retail, at their STORE and SHOP near the Mill-Bridge, BOSTON.

—*The following Articles among a Variety*—

Black and coloured Taffities	Shalloons
black & colour'd Persians	Twist, Knee Straps
striped ditto	sewing Silks
half yard coloured ditto	Manchester Velvets and Velverets
yard wide and half yard Sarsnet	Womens Velvets
plain & figur'd Pelongs & Sattins of all colours	striped Damascus
rich English Damasks	Sooses, &c. for Mens Waistcoats
Ducapes	strip'd Bengals for ditto
Modes of all colours	Nankings
Alamodes wide & narrow	black Bombazines
black Lutestring	7-8th and yard wide Cambrick
cloth coloured, grey and changeable ditto	3-qr. 7-8th, yard wide and 5-qr. clear Lawn
ditto Mantua	Pans of all kinds
Brocades of the newest and most elegant fancy	silk, leather & thread Mens and Womens Gloves
changeable grizzets	silk, leather and worsted Mitts
coloured ditto	cotton, thread, worsted, and silk Hose
Crapes superfine	Knit Patterns
Mussinets, Calcutta Matildas, Broglios	Chelloes, Cushties
superfine silk Brilliants	Tapsells, Niccanees
A very large & beautiful assortment of Ribbands	Muslins, Humhums
A great variety of worsted & silk & worsted, plain, striped, changeable and fancy half yard, 3-qrs. and yard wide Stuffs	Barcelona Cravats
silk, linen & cotton handkerchiefs of every sort	ditto Handkerchiefs
black & white plain and flowered Gauze	bone, blond, & trolly Laces
ell wide ditto	Cinnamon, Nutmegs
black and white Catgut	Mace, Cloves
A very large & fashionable assortment of Callicoes, Chinces, Patches, and printed Cotton & Linens	chip Hats and Bonnets
pencil'd dit. for Furniture	Sieve Bottoms
copper-plate ditto	Writing & Press Paper
Linnens and Checks of all sorts	Gimp and Snails of all widths and colours
A great variety of Broad-Cloths, Kerseys, Frizes, Duffels, and other Woollen Goods.	Wig Cauls & Ribbands
	Tapes, Threads
	Buttons, Qualities
	Shoe-bindings, Ferrits
	Stay-trimming, Stay-tick
	Bed-tick, Plaids
	black & color'd Necklaces
	best pink, white & pearl color'd French ditto
	Tiffany, Long Lawns
	Hat-crapes
	superfine Bengals
	ditto Penneasroes

☞ They have also prime *Connecticut* PORK and WHEAT for Sale.

[*Advertisements* omitted *shall be in our next.*]

Custom-House Boston, *May* 7. 1768.

ENTERED-IN.

Larcher & Douglass from Rhode-Island; Higgins, Freeman & Goodrich from New-London; Stone from Philadelphia; Morey from Virginia; Butler, Morton & Crane from North-Carolina; Taylor from Barbadoes; Gibson from Martinico; Haynes from Saltortuga; Doubleday & Sigourney from Monto-Christi; Allen from Jamaica; Thacher from Antigua; Somes from Halifax.

OUTWARD-BOUND.

Coggeshall & Burroughs for New-Haven; Stone for Philadelphia; Jarvis & Dimmore for Newfoundland; Mitchell for Annapolis-Royal; Collyer and Dorrington for West-Indies; Lyde for London.

CLEARED-OUT.

Burroughs for Rhode-Island; Atwood for New-London; Goodspeed for New-Haven; Smith for New-York; Taylor for Philadelphia; Bates for North-Carolina; Atwood, Smith & Arnold for Newfoundland; McNeil for Quebec; Haynes for St. Croix; and Binney for Dominica.

Blanchard & Hancock

Oppoſite the Conduit,
Have juſt imported in the laſt Veſſels from *LONDON* and *BRISTOL*,
A large and general Aſſortment of
HARD WARE GOODS,
Which they are determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rate by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, for CASH only.

ALSO,

Allum, Copperas, and Brimſtone	Felt Hatts
Piſtol Powder	Mops
London Wool Cards	Bruſhes of all ſorts
Chimney Tile	Buntins
Whips of all ſorts	Time Glaſſes from ¼ Minute to 2 Hours
Aſſortment of Necklaces	Grindſtones
Needles and Pins	Aſſortment of Coat and Breaſt Buttons
Seives and Seive Bottoms	

Beſt VELVET CORKS, &c. &c.

Imported in the laſt Ships from London, *and to be ſold by*

William Palfrey

At his Houſe between the Sign of the Heart & Crown *and Mr.* Robert Duncan's *Shop in Cornhill*,
A ſmall Aſſortment of Engliſh Goods,
conſiſting of Womens black & white Silk Gloves, Womens & Mens Cotton & Thread Hoſe, Mens fine brown Thread Hoſe, black & white Silk ditto, black 4 thread Breeches Patterns, ſome exceeding fine, broad Silk Knee Garters, black Belladine ſewing Silk, black Shoe Binding, very genteel chequer'd Damaſcus for Mens Waiſtcoats, Silver mounted Fans, black and blue Callimancoes, Check Handkerchiefs, Death Head Buttons; an Aſſortment of very genteel figur'd and Silver Ribbons, Callicoes & Patches, low-pric'd Dowlaſſes, yard-wide Iriſh Linens, Lead colour'd and other Bangalls, &c.

The above Goods are well bought, and will be ſold VERY LOW, *by Wholeſale, and for* Caſh only.

☞ He has alſo PEPPER by the Bag or leſs Quantity, a few Barrells of FLOUR, and a Quantity of Indian Corn :——Alſo an elegant Mehogany DESK and BOOK-CASE, new.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE in Cambridge Street, (near the Orange Tree) two lower Rooms, and two Kitchens, with a Garden & a Pump of good Water, and other Accomodations. Enquire of the Printers.

Boſton, April 22. 1768.

In Purſuance of the *Muſcongus* or *Lincolnſhire* Company, their Vote paſſed the 6th Day of *September* 1766, directing how Meetings of ſaid Company ſhall be called for the future. Theſe are to Notify the Proprietors of a Tract of Land belonging to the *Lincolnſhire* Company, commonly called the 20 Aſſociates, to meet at the *Vernon* Tavern in *Boſton*, on the 13th of *May* next, at 6 o'Clock, P. M. for the following purpoſes. *viz.*

1. To chooſe a Proprietor's Clerk, Treaſurer and any other Officers that may be thought neceſſary.

2. To ſee whether the Proprietors will order a Survey to be taken of the whole or any part of the Lands belonging to the Proprietors.

3. To chuſe a Committee to lay out any Town or Towns, and admit Settlers in the ſame, upon ſuch Terms and Conditions as they ſhall judge moſt for the Intereſt of the Proprietors; alſo to agree on the Form or Tenor of the Grants or Deeds that ſhall be given to any Settlers, and authoriſe the Clerk to execute the ſame; and to tranſact Affairs in general for this Propriety, who are to meet at ſuch Times as they ſhall think proper.

4. To raiſe Money from time to time as ſhall be judged neceſſary for carrying on the Affairs of this Propriety.

5. To chuſe a Committee to proſecute any Treſpaſſers upon the Lands or Iſlands belonging to ſaid Propriety, and to examine into the Claims of any Perſons under any of the original 20 Aſſociates.

6. To conſider whether the Proprietors will admit any Perſons into the ſaid Propriety to make up the Number of 20 Aſſociates, and to ſettle the Terms of Admiſſion.

7. To ſettle what Allowances or Grants ſhall be made to the Clerk, Treaſurer, and Committee, for their reſpective Services.

8. To conſider whether the Proprietors will make Diviſion, Grant or Aſſigment of any Iſlands or main Lands among the Proprietors or to any other Perſon or Perſons.

9. To ſee if the Proprietors will make Sale of any Part of their Lands.

10. To ſee if the Proprietors will Leaſe or Let to any Perſon or Perſons any Lands or Mill Streams for a Term of Years.

11. To confirm all paſt Votes of this Propriety.

By Order of the Committee,
Nath. Appleton, *Prop. Clerk.*

Samuel Eliot

Has imported in the Capts. Scott, Jenkins & Dixey,
A large Aſſortment of Engliſh and and India GOODS, conſiſting of the following Articles, which he is determined to ſell at the very loweſt Rates, by Wholeſale and Retail, at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, juſt above the Market, *VIZ.*

A genteel Aſſortment of ſuperfine cloths
coloured fuſtians
duroys
beſt damaſcus for mens waiſtcoats
black, cloth-colored and crimſon breeches patterns
an aſſortment of callicoes and patches
figured cottons & linens
blue & white and dark ſtriped hollands
coloured & black ell-wide perſians — blue, white, and pink narrow ditto
pink and black ſattin
cloth-coloured Engliſh lutеſtring
black taffities
niccanees and tapſails
blue & white cotton gowns
broglioes
Turkey tippees
bengals and peniaſcoes
black alamode
very nice book muſlin
5-qrs & 6-qrs ſheer muſlin
ell-wide & 6-qrs thick ditto
cambricks
packet cambricks
yard-wide, 7-8th and packet lawns
head flowers & childrens fillets
figur'd & plain white gauze
beſt cap wire
black ſilk mitts
out ſized black ditto
a good aſſortment ribbons
paddle ſtick fans
bone, ebony & ivory fans
mens and womens cotton and thread hoſe
mens brown thread ditto
worſted ditto
cap lace
blood and trolly lace
ſtamp'd white & black lace
very nice trimm'd chip bonnets
yard-wide India dimmity
clouting diapers
3-qrs diapers
table cloths
3-qr, 7-8th & yard-wide Iriſh linnens
Iriſh and Ruſſia ſheeting
3-qrs dowlaſs and garlix
long lawns
white watered tabby
3-qrs, 7-8ths & yard-wide cotton checks
colour'd & mourn^g grizet
coloured brilliants
tunerize budoys
half & yard-wide poplins
ſtriped & croſs-bar'd ſtuffs
a large aſſortment of double camblets
ditto for roqueloes
Miſſinets plain and figured
pruſſianets and ruſſels
allapeens black & color'd
an aſſortment of ſilk handkerchiefs
yellow holland
ſtay braid and ſtrapping
cords ferrets
ſtrip'd & birds eye camblet
black & cloth cotton velvet
cotton velvet figured waiſtcoat ſhapes
middling and low priced broad-cloths
blue, black and cloth-colour'd ſerges
ratteens, emboſs'd ſerges
white flannel
ſtrip'd & figur'd ſwanſkin
ſwanſkin for iron^g cloths
red drapery baize
half thicks
ſtrip'd ſcarlet & green caps
Briſtol & London ſhalloons
tammies and durants
black, green, blue, cloth-colour'd white & crimſon calamancoes
everlaſting
mohair, ſilk & hair, and ſcarf twiſt
ſilk & hair and horſe-hair buttons
broad qualities, ſhoe ditto
filleting tapes
ſewing ſilks
black gimp
ſnail trimming
all gimp ditto
pink & white lace
black cardinal ſilk
mens buckrams, brown-holland & white ditto
yellow canvas
Ruſſia linens
oznabrigs & ticklenburgh
check'd, ſpotted & flower'd linen handkerchiefs
cotton romalls
ſtrip'd tape & noneſopretty
coloured threads
pins and gartering
womens Engliſh ſhoes
clogs & goloſhoes
cape velvets
womens black velvet
knee garters
ſhirt buttons
plain cambleteens
knit waiſtcoats
plain black ſattin hats
black quilted ditto
cotton ſtay laces
children's ſtays
Ravens duck
crewels
double-waſh'd and other metal buttons
butt ſoles

ALSO,

Beſt Bohea Tea, by the cheſt, hundred, dozen, or pound.
A genteel and faſhionable aſſortment of LOOKING GLASSES, writing cartridge and preſs Paper, Slates, Quills, and Ink Powder.
Thread, ſilk and ſilver Tippets and Turbans, &c.
Piſtol Powder, beſt G. B. Wool-Cards,
4d. 10d. 20d. Nails, Window Glaſs
Nutmegs—Cinnamon—Cloves—and Mace.
A very genteel Aſſortment of China Ware,
Kippen's and Tilloch's Snuff.

Juſt imported in the Thomas, *Captain* Davies, *from* LONDON, *and to be ſold by*

Herman Brimmer

At the Store of Ralph Inman, *Eſq;*
On Greene's *Wharf, cheap for Caſh,*
A freſh Aſſortment of Goods ſuitable for the Seaſon: Alſo Pepper, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Mace, Cloves, Gun-Powder, Turkey Figs, Ruſſia and Ravens Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, &c. &c.

Imported from Liverpool, *in the Ship* Diſpatch, *Capt.* Phillips, *and to be ſold by*

Benja & Edward Davis,

At their Store the South Side of the Town-Dock,
A great variety of Delph, Stone, Agate, Tortoiſe, Pine Apple, and enamel'd Ware; alſo a Variety of Glaſs Ware, Caſe Bottles and Pocket Bottles; fine Table Salt by the Hogſhead, very fine Salt in Sacks, containing about five Buſhels.——Alſo, Engliſh Duck of all Numbers, which will be ſold cheap for Caſh or ſhort Credit.

Juſt imported from LONDON,
And to be Sold by

Ziphion Thayer

At the *GOLDEN LYON*, in Cornhill, BOSTON.
A large Aſſortment of Paper Hangings,
Cheap for Caſh.

TO BE SOLD BY

Thomas Webb

At the Corner Shop near the South-Eaſt End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Choice good CAPERS,
by the Quantity or ſingle Pound.
All Sorts of Groceries,
Choice Boiling Peaſe, &c.
The beſt of RUSHIA DUCK,
BOHEA TEA by the Cheſt,
Choice *Taunton* Ale by the Hogſhead or Dozen,
May be had by enquiring at ſaid SHOP.

Joſhua Gardner & Co.

Have received per Capt. Dixey,
And the laſt Ships from LONDON and BRISTOL,
A freſh Aſſortment of
ENGLISH GOODS,
Which they are determined to ſell as low for Caſh, as can be purchaſed at any Store or Shop in Town:
Where may be alſo had,
6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 10 by 8, Window Glaſs, Nails by the Caſk or ſingle 1000, Shot, Steel, London Wool-Cards, with a good Aſſortment of Hard Ware Goods, *all exceeding Cheap.*

N. B. A few Barrels Tar and Turpentine, and a few Quintals *Nantucket* Table Fiſh, at 20*s.* per Quintal.

Thomas Hickling

Has juſt imported in the Whalebone, *Capt.* Jenkins,
A general Aſſortment of Engliſh and India Goods, ſuitable for the Seaſon, which he is determined to ſell by Wholeſale and Retail, at the very cheapeſt Rates at his Shop the Corner of Black-Horſe Lane, leading to *Charleſtown* Ferry. Alſo, Stationary, Piſtol-Powder, Bar-Lead, Cod and Mackrel Lines and Hooks, Kippen's and Tillock's Snuff, Ruſſia & Ravens Duck, Ticklingburgs and Oznabrigs, Pot-Aſh Kettles, &c.

John Taylor

At his SHOP by the Draw-Bridge,
Has juſt imported from LONDON,
An Aſſortment of GOODS,
ſuitable for the Seaſon.
Which he ſells cheap for Caſh.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

Ran away from the Ship *Friendſhip*, *Lewis Geneſte*, Maſter, on the 26th of *April*, two indented Servants, one a middle ſize ſtout Lad, ſwarthy, pitted with the Small Pox, has a ſmall Impediment or ſtoppage in his Speech, and wears his own ſtrait Hair, ſandy colour'd, by Name *James Karron*,—The other a low, well ſet, chubby, fat faced, well-look'd Lad, of a dark complexion, wears a black cut Wig, *John Chriſtian* by Name: Had on when they went away, Sailor's Jackets & Trowſers. This is to caution all Maſters of Veſſels and others againſt employing, harbouring or concealing ſaid Runaways, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law. Whoever gives Intelligence of, or takes up ſaid Runaways, ſo as they can be ſecured, and brings them to JOHN ROWE, ſhall have *EIGHT DOLLARS* Reward. *Boſton, May* 2. 1768.

TO BE LET,
In King-ſtreet, near the Town-Houſe,
A convenient Brick Tenement,
lately occupied by *Joſeph Dudley*, Eſq; deceaſed.—Enquire of *Jonathan & John Amory*.

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